BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
" " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1862. { NO. 20.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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Professional and Business Cards.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1-61. 9-tf

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

Rewards.

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation in Brunswick County, about September, 1860, his negro man named JO. Said boy is about 25 years old, black complexion, chunky built, and will weigh about 175 pounds. He was raised in Duplin county, by A. M. Murray, near Teachey's Depot, and has been seen several times in that neighborhood.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery or safe confinement in Jail, so that I can get him: and an additional reward of Twenty-five Dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

T. G. SELLERS.
Dec. 12th, 1861. 16-1m*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a slave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.

Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, 1861. JAS. GARRESSON, J. P. [SEAL.]
WM. J. CONWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 150 lbs. quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. R. Williams, deceased.

G. W. MOORE.
June 27th, 1861 44-tf

A R WARD

OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEX. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches. ESSEX is about five feet, five or seven inches high,—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.

J. J. D. LUCAS.
June 13th, 1861 42-tf

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1861.

Civil Peterson, Narida Barden, Moses Peterson, Jones Peterson, and Arabella Peterson and Rufus Peterson, by their Guardian, John R. Beaman, William Blount and wife Julia, and Eliza Sikes and John Sikes, by their Guardian, John T. Moulton.

vs.

Sir William Peterson, John C. Peterson, Hepsey Peterson, and the Heirs at Law of Richard N. Peterson, dec'd.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the "Wilmington Journal," notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Sampson at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday of February next, and answer or demur, the same will be heard "*ex parte*" and judgment rendered "*pro confesso*" as to them.

WITNESS: William C. Draughon, Clerk of our said Court at office in Clinton, on the third Monday of November, A. D., 1861.

WM. C. DRAUGHON, *Clerk.*
Jan. 2, 1862. (pr. adv. $5 62.) 19-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ONSLOW COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1861.

A. J. Murrill, Adm'r of Thomas J. Hanby, deceased,
vs.
Thomas Hanby and James Hanby.

IN THIS CASE, it being made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Hanby and James Hanby, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, for said defendants, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Onslow, at the Court House in Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

In testimony of which, I do hereunto sign my name and affix the seal of office of said Court, at office in Jacksonville, the 1st Monday in December, 1861.

A. J. JOHNSTON, C. C. C.
December 24th, 1861. [Pr. adv. $5 92] 18-6tw.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term, 1861.

William R. Tatem and others, vs. John O. Carroll, D. D. Carroll and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John O. Carroll, David D. Carroll, Robert Eleanor and D. D. Fearsall, are non-residents of the State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to come and plead, answer or demur, to the Plaintiff's petition, or judgment, pro-confesso will be taken, and the cause held exparte as to them.

Witness, Wm. C. Draughon, Clerk of said Court, at office in Clinton, the third Monday in November, A. D., 1861.

WM. C. DRAUGHON, *Clerk.*
Dec. 11, 1861. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 16-6t-w.

Educational.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will commence on Thursday, January 2d, 1862.
For further particulars, apply to
RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
Dec. 19th, 1861 17 4t

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

SITUATION WANTED

AS OVERSEER, by the subscriber, who has had considerable experience in conducting all the operations on a plantation, as also in the management of negroes.

He would refer as to character and capability, to his present employer, Henry Nutt, Esq., to Levin Lane, Esq., and to other gentlemen. Any communication addressed to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C., care of H. Nutt, Esq., will receive prompt attention.

L. D. CHERRY.
Dec. 24. 93-3t—18-4t-w*

CHERRY

For Sale and to Let.

LUMBERTON PROPERTY TO SELL OR RENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED having removed to his farm, now offers to sell or lease, on very accommodating terms, his property in the Town of Lumberton, Robeson county, North Carolina, consisting of that commodious building known as "Ivey's Hotel;" this building is located a convenient distance to the Rail Road, and has nine large and spacious rooms, besides a dining room, together with Kitchen, Smoke House, Negro Houses, Barn, Stables, &c. On the Hotel lot there are also 3 Store buildings, which have been invariably occupied, as they are located in the business part of the Town, and generally command a large share of trade.

To persons wishing either to engage in Hotel Keeping, Mechandizing, or desirous of living in a healthful and moral community, far removed from *Lincolnism*, a rare inducement is now offered. If desired, the Hotel building will be leased separate from the Stores. Persons desirous of buying or leasing said property, will confer a favor by either coming to see for themselves or writing to the Subscriber at Lumberton, N. C. CHARLES IVEY, JR.
Dec. 25th, 1861 18-3w

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.

N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17-tf

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having qualified as Executrix and Executor to the last Will and Testament of the late George A. Dudley, at the December Term, 1861, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, hereby notify all persons indebted to their Testator to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against said Testator are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MARY E. DUDLEY, Executrix.
J. P. STIMSON, Executor.
Dec. 13th, 1861. 83-6t-17-8t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the County of New Hanover, as Administrator upon the estate of James Montgomery, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. SOLOMON REAVES, *Adm'r*
Dec. 11, 1861. 81-2t—16-6t-w.*

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

NEW WATER WHEEL.—GREAT INVENTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.

This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.

This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C., their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*

☞ The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—

This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

THE USE OF LITTLE TIME.—One of the hours each day wasted on trifles or indolence, saved, and daily devoted to improvement, is enough to make an ignorant man wise in ten years—to provide the luxury of intelligence to a mind torpid from lack of thought—to brighten up and strengthen faculties perishing with rust—to make life a fruitful field, and death a harvest of glorious deeds.

CONGRESS.—GEN. STUART'S REPORT.—Congress reassembled yesterday at twelve o'clock, and immediately went into secret session. Messrs. Thomas and Burnett, members from the State of Kentucky, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

The report of Brigadier General J. E. B. Stuart, of the battle of Dranesville, was read in secret session, and ordered to be published. The following is a summary of the casualties, as exhibited in the report:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
11th Virginia	6	15	0
6th South Carolina	8	45	0
10th Alabama	15	45	6
1st Kentucky	1	23	2
Cutts' Battery	3	15	0
Total	43	143	8

"The list of killed has been materially increased by deaths which have occurred since the battle, as the number found dead on the field was only 27."—*Richmond Dispatch, Dec.* 31.

The Pork Trade.

The Cincinnati Price Current of the 24th says:

"In the forepart of the week the temperature was too high for pork packing, but it became cool on Friday, and since then has been as favorable as could have been desired. Large receipts and the warm weather depressed prices to $3, but when the weather became cool the receipts fell off, and this decline has in part recovered.

"It will be seen that the receipts so far are about 20,000 greater than last season, up to this date. The demand for provisions has been fair, but at no time active, and there have been some fluctuation in prices, under the news from England or Washington, from day to day. The English and Irish packers have been doing very little, but have been preparing what they have already cut for shipment with all the expedition imaginable. Mess Pork declined to $5 in the forepart of the week, but subsequently advanced to $9 25 for the best city brands, second class selling at $9, closing dull and heavy at these rates, and good city brands sold yesterday at $9. The demand was chiefly speculative, tho' there has been a good deal taken for Canada and the East; the market closed heavy.

"Lard declined to 6¾ a 7 cts., the latter rate for prime, but the demand improved towards the close, and 7 cts. for prime in trcs., and 7⅛ cts. in bbls. were the rates asked, but at the close it was bought at 7 cts. in bbls. and 6⅞ cts. in trcs., and more sellers than buyers at these rates.

"The closing rates for green meats were 2 a 3½ cts. for shoulders and hams, and buyers not offering over 3 cts. for hams at the close."

From the London Post (gov'nment organ) Dec. 7.

Praise at Davis's Message in England—What her Cabinet and Politicians Think and Hope from the Paper.

The principal intelligence conveyed by the Edinburg from America consists in the message of the President of the Southern Confederation, and we are glad to notice the friendly tone in which it treats of the relations of the South with this country, while we are embarked in a critical negotiation with the North; and while we are also about to enter upon our intervention in Mexico, a country bordering upon the Southern States. This is, in fact, the only satisfactory and significant information that the present American packet has brought.—The "Trent question" remains in *statu quo*. The opinion of the law officers of the Washington Cabinet which is now repeated, had reached us by the Persia on Monday last; but the popular excitement at which the question had provoked appears to have in some measure cooled down. For the moment, therefore, Southern politics arrest our chief attention.

The Message of President Davis to the Southern Congress is, in our judgment, the more satisfactory for the firm and determined attitude in which it confronts the Unionist party and the Cabinet of Washington; for it we concede the conquest of the South be next to impossible, it is by the exhibition of Southern strength rather than of Southern weakness that peace is to be restored between the two belligerents. President Davis recounts that throughout seven months of hostilities the Confederates have almost uniformly held their own, and that in several instances they have thrown their opponents into a defensive attitude.

President Davis is therefore fully entitled to the bold ground which he assumes when he declares that "the South will be content to live at peace with the North, but that the separation is final." He adds that the South will accept of no compromise. He is now, perhaps for the first time, in a position to make use of this language. Indeed, one is led to ask, after the trial and exhaustion of so many designs, and the expenditure of so much money on the part of the North, what is yet to introduce decisive features into the campaign? The federals have enjoyed immense advantages in point of men and money, and also (as we showed yesterday) in drawing warlike supplies from this country, through their superior command of the sea. President Davis will no doubt derive fresh confidence when he reads the two royal proclamations which, in the latter respect, have now placed the North and South on a footing of equality. But there has been scarcely a single State over run by the Northern army during the whole course of the campaign, and it is much questioned whether the naval expeditions of the federal government to Hatteras and Port Royal have done much more than slightly to reduce the privateering activity of the South. The assertion of the Southern President must, therefore, be admitted to be substantially true, that "the reconstruction of the Union, which the Federals seek to effect by force of arms, has become more and more palpably impossible." He maintains, also, that the causes which brought about the separation not only remain in full force, but have been strengthened since the civil war began. With a view of observing strict neutrality between the contending States, we have carefully restrained from officially recognizing the South; but the time has certainly arrived at which we cease altogether to believe in the possible reunion of the States, and at which we must, at all events, recognize the independent confederation of the South as an actual fact.

President Davis speaks with just indignation of the seizure of his Envoys to the Courts of France and England; and there is a passage in this part of his message which throws a probable light on the distinctive mission on which Mr. Slidell and Mr. Mason were sent to Europe. He remarks, with some evident pride, that the Confederate States have been content to fight their own battle, and have solicited no assistance from foreign Powers. But he declares that they have a right to bring before Europe the question of the application of the existing blockades of their own ports to the acknowledged principle of international law, that blockades, if they are to be respected by third Powers, must be effective. He is about to represent to the European Governments, accordingly, the total inefficiency of these blockades, and to put the assertion upon evidence. It is a fair inference that this was one of the questions upon which Messrs. Slidell and Mason were sent to Europe.

But there is another statement in our present American intelligence which threatens to put the blockade question in a light altogether new. It is announced that twenty five vessels have set sail, apparently from New York, heavily loaded with stones, with the view of their being sunk at the mouth of a Southern harbor.—Now, in all probability ingress or egress would be as difficult at a Southern port, with five-and-twenty sunken vessels in front of the harbor, as it was at Sebastopol, where the Russians sank several of their ships with the view of preventing the entrance of English and French vessels of war. But if the Federal Goverment desire by this expedient to relieve their own ships by thus blocking up Southern ports, they must be perfectly aware *that there is at once an end of the blockade in every instance in which their new plan is to apply — Sunken vessels will not constitute a blockade, let them be as "effective" as they may; and wherever the Federal Government shall thus substitute sunken vessels for its ships-of war, then the blockade is at once terminated by the consent of all nations.*

We draw attention to the rational and friendly manner in which the Southern President alludes to the attitude maintained hitherto toward America by this country, because we regard our relations with the Southern States as henceforward of very considerable importance These States have now attained such a position that we must bring ourselves to believe in the permanence of their independent Confederation. We have differences with the North in which the Southerners, are directly interested, and we have just concluded a treaty with the Juarez Government of Mexico for a settlement of our long standing claims upon that country, under the "Aldham Convention," and other recorded obligations.

Our naval expedition, to the Gulf of Mexico is charged with the execution of these terms; and, probable, before February next, the system of sequestration of customs revenue at Vera Cruz and Tampico will have been put into action, and the proceeds be accumulating for distribution under the Mixed Commission between the despoiled residents and the wronged bondholders. We must look upon this intervention as one that may be in operation during a considerable period of time; and while the Northern Government is too distant to admit of its attitude entering materially into this question, the Southern Confederation, on the other hand, stretches for a great distance along the frontiers of Mexico, so as to render its friendly disposition to the authors of the intervention of no slight consequence. The Northern Government has invariably railed at our neutrality, but the Southern, with statesmanship and moderation, has recognised in it all that we could do for either party; and whether with a view to our transactions in Mexico, or to our relations with the Cabinet of Washington, the friendly forbearance of the Southern Confederacy is an important point in our favor.

TO MEAT PACKERS.—It has been suggested to us that it would be well to call the attention of those engaged in packing beef and pork for the Government to the unsuitableness for that purpose of barrels which have contained whiskey or other spirits. An experienced packer tells us that meat put up in such barrels is almost sure to sour; nor will soaking the barrels for even a considerable time, relieve them of their noxious qualities. This is a fact worth knowing by housekeepers generally, as well as those who pack for others.

Richmond Examiner.

POWDER MILL.—We are glad to be able to state that the powder mill near this City has gone into operation. It is capable of producing a large amount daily, and the government will doubtless obtain a portion of its supplies from this mill. It is under the immediate superintendence of Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes, we believe.—*Raleigh Standard, 1st.*

MRS. STOWE.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe writes to the editors of the New York "*Independent*" to say that the "agitations and mental excitements resulting from the war" have compelled her to quit writing stories for the present. "Who," she asks, "can write fiction in times like these, when fact is so imperious and terrible?" She expects to resume soon, however.

Why does she not confine her pen to the facts of the great Lincoln Government? Let her describe those connected with Lafayette and McHenry—Warren and the "Hotel Greenbow." Facts are stranger than fiction, if she will record them as they are.

Dinner to the 28th Regiment.

CAMP 28TH REGIMENT, Jan. 1st, 1862.

At a meeting of the officers of the 28th Regiment N. C. V., held at Regimental Headquarters, Colonel James H. Lane was called to the chair, and Lieut. G. B. Johnston requested to act as secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be a suitable acknowledgment of the very handsome dinner given the Regiment by the ladies of Wilmington.

The following resolutions were read and passed unanimously.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the courteous hospitality this day extended to us by the ladies of Wilmington, and return to them our heartfelt thanks for their kindly remembrance of those who are away from home and family, on this day of social reunion.

Resolved, That while we hope the day of peril may be far distant from this fair city, there are none in whose defence we would more gladly draw the sword and fix the bayonet, than the kind mothers, lovely daughters and generous sires of Wilmington.

Resolved, That we trust, ere the dawning of another New Year's day, that their hearts may be gladdened by the return of their own loved ones from scenes of danger and hardship,—and that not one may be missing to make an aching heart; that, in the mean time, we can only wish for their absent soldiers the same kind reception with which they have greeted us.

There being no further business before the meeting it was adjourned.

JAMES H. LANE, Pres't.
GEORGE B. JOHNSTON, Sec'y.

Tribute of Respect.

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, Dec. 31st, 1861.

At a meeting called by the students of Grove Academy and organized by choosing Leonidus Stanford as Chairman and Edward Martin as Secretary, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of His all-wise providence, to remove from our midst our highly esteemed fellow-student, Spious Rochelle, therefore,

Resolved, That, though we deeply lament and much deplore the death of our friend, yet we bow with humble submission to the will of God, and meekly bear the burden which He has placed upon us.

Resolved, That by the death of our schoolmate who was in the bloom of life, we have been deprived of a noble and honest student and hope that our great loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That we, the students of Grove Academy, do sincerely sympathize with the bereaved parent and friends of the deceased, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

LEONIDUS STANFORD, *Chairman.*
EDWARD MARTIN, *Secretary.*

Punch on Peagrim.

From the London Punch.
PACEM, PEAGRIM, PRECAMUR.

Oh dear, you inopportune Peagrim,
it is enough to give any one meagrim,
To think of the row you may get us in now,
By your conduct, inopportune Peagrim!

The ship Harvey Birch on the sea grim
You might board and might burn, Captain Peagrim,
And we only should say, in a casual way,
'Twas unlucky she met Captain Peagrim!

But when in Southampton you free, grim,
The prisoners you've caught Captain Peagrim,
We are placed in a fix, to pronounce if your tricks
Are a hero's, or pirate's, oh Peagrim!

If a pirate we hold Captain Peagrim,
The Confederate States they will *be* grim;
And again, if we don't, the United States won't
Be disposed to take our view of Peagrim!

Thus placed betwixt two fires by Peagrim,
Mr. Punch is afflicted with meagrim;
He would fain be impartial in any Court-Martial
That's held on the *status* of Peagrim.

A lieutenant's commission holds Peagrim,
But that won't on the wall stick the flea, grim;
Though lieutenant he be, that's no warrant at sea,
Giving powers of capture to Peagrim.

Yet to make *casus belli* of Peagrim,
Loose the war-dogs, by land and by sea, grim,
For a man with that name! on the annals of fame
To inscribe, not Britannia, but Peagrim!

Then let's all pray for peace spite of Peagrim;
My war-fears pass off like a meagrim;
And by hook or by crook may we live to rebuke
Those who feel apprehensions from Peagrim.

Senator Hale's War Speech.

In the United States Senate, on Thursday the 26th ult:

Mr. Hale, N. H., introduced a resolution relative to their affairs with Great Britain, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, (if not incompatible with the public interest,) to transmit to the Senate copies of dispatches and instructions which have passed between this government and the government of Great Britain, or between the government or any of its functionaries, relative to the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, on board the steamer Trent, to be transmitted either in open or executive session, as he may judge best.

Mr. Hale said he had read in the public papers, and heard from various sources—for he had no confidential relations with the administration—which was not his fault, he being disposed to be as confidential as any body—he had heard, he said, that the Cabinet had yesterday under consideration a public question of more importance to this country than any that had ever arisen. The administration, he heard, was about to commit what to his mind appeared a most fatal act in the surrender, upon the imperious demand of Great Britain, the persons, Mason and Slidell, who were seized on board the Trent. If we did that we should surrender all that had been won by the revolution. It would make us vassals of Great Britain. We should lose the respect of foreign nations and be humbled in our own eyes.

He would go as far as any one to preserve peace if it could be done with honor. But if Britain had demanded the surrender of these prisoners, he would meet it at once by a declaration of war. He would not wait for her to make war. Peace at such a price would be too dear. It would be more dangerous than war. He repeated that peace was desirable if it could be preserved with honor. He would be willing even to abide by an arbitration of the question.

But if Great Britain had made this demand, it was because she was predetermined to wage war. If we were to be humiliated let it be after a war, and not before it. But let us not be humiliated first, and destroyed afterwards.—Talking with the Senator from Indiana, Mr. Lane, at breakfast this morning, that Senator remarked that his State had furnished sixty thousand troops for the civil war, and would double that number immediately to meet this quarrel with England. That was the feeling of the whole North, and he would tell this admiist ation that if they trifled with the public sentiment on this question they would encounter a fire in the rear that would utterly confound them. On the motion of pettifoggers, whom they call law officers of the crown, a war was to be made, but he did not believe that in such a war our cause would be hopeless.

There will be one advantage in a war with England.—We can proclaim to every individual on the earth, with an appeal which shall strike to the heart of all. Some fears had been thrown out that Louis Napoleon would join in a contest with us—he had no fears of it. If Louis Napoleon had one desire stronger than another, it was that he might have the opportunity of wiping out the stain of disaster to the French at Waterloo. There were innumerable men everywhere who would rejoice in the occurrence of such a war, that they might vindicate their own rights and the principles of liberty.

The people of Canada, the people of Ireland, the French nation, the lovers of liberty even in England, would sympathise with us. Let England make this war and his word for it it would be the beginning of her downfall. This country would come safe out of such a contest; but even if it should be disastrous, we would yet save our honor. Francis I. after the battle of Pavia, wrote back: "We have lost all but honor." That honor which he had saved was the foundation of the future glory of France. So would it be with us. If we saved our honor we could lose all else and rise again in power and glory. If the war must come, let it come, and let us thank God that he had made us instruments in His hands to work out His own cause.

Mr. Hale now said he would withdraw his resolution, but Mr. Sumner (who is chairman of the committee of foreign affairs) desired to say that he thought the Senator had spoken too swiftly on this subject. Mr. Hale had asserted that England had made an arrogant demand—this was hypothetical. How, he asked, did that gentleman know it—how did the Senate know it—how did the country know? He did not so know, and he thought the time for speaking and action would be when the facts were presented—when the case came practically before them. The gentleman had said he was in favor of arbitration, Mr. S. rejoiced to hear it, and he would say that he himself was in favor of doing all in that regard that it became us to do.

He doubted not the matter was in safe hands. But he wished not to be considered as saying that even arbitration had been suggested, or was under consideration. He made no utterances in behalf of any at this time, but that a spirit of conciliation consistent with honor would be manifested, we had every reason to believe—of that we could feel confident.

RAN THE BLOCKADE.—We have good authority for saying that a large cargo, consisting principally of coffee and oils, reached a Southern port yesterday.

Charleston Mercury, 1st inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM PENSACOLA.

MOBILE, ALA., Jan. 1, 1862.

A Confederate Steamer in going to Pensacola Navy Yard was fired upon by Fort Pickens. Gen. Bragg's batteries replied, and the firing still continued up to the last accounts.

SUBRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL CONFIRMED.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 1, 1862.

A dispatch has been received here in official quarters stating that the Baltimore Sun, of the 30th ult., publishes Seward's dispatch to Lord Lyons releasing Messrs. Mason and Slidell, yielding them to claims intrinsically just and in conformity with American doctrines.

FIRE IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 2d, 1862.

The Richmond Theatre was burned early this morning, a portion of the walls only remaining. The adjoining buildings, occupied by David A. Brown, saddler, were burnt.—The Marshall Hotel was much damaged.

FROM KENTUCKY.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 31, 1861.

The Bowling Green corresponden of the Union and American, says that after advancing to Horse Cave the Federals have withdrawn to Munfordsville.

The Confederate forces have also fallen back towards Bowling Green. They are now near Bell's Tavern, still moving South, destroying the railroad as they fall back.

The tunnel near Cave City was blown up on the 27th of Dec., by order of the military authorities, and the railroad track torn up for several miles.

The Federals are removing the rails from the track north of Cave City, and are obstructing the different roads leading to Munfordsville, with trees and other obstructions.

An early engagement is no more probable than it was three months ago.

Tom. Crittenden has fallen back to Calhoun, where, it is reported, he is preparing to go into winter quarters.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

AUGUSTA, GEO., January 2d, 1862

Private dispatches from Pocotalligo, dated yesterday, say that the Federals attempted to advance from Port Royal Ferry, but they were repulsed by the 14th South Carolina regiment—Col. Jones. The Confederates lost fifteen in killed and wounded. One Yankee was taken prisoner. It is reported here that a large fleet of Federal Vessels were off Tybee yesterday.

FROM MOBILE.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 2d, 1862—P. M.

A private dispatch from Mobile to-day, says that Picayune Butler is at Ship and. The Federals are in nominal possession of Buloxi and they probably intend to occupy all the towns on the coast. They captured two cannon at Buloxi. There were no small arms at that post, to capture. The Federals have landed from five to seven thousand men, and will probably attempt to force their way to Jackson, Mississippi. [Jackson is about fifty miles West of Mobile. —JOURNAL.]

FROM THE POTOMAC.

Another private dispatch from Centreville to a prominent Confederate Military Officer, says that indications point to an early Federal attack at Evansport, and probably a simultaneous attack will be made at other points on the Potomac.

SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 2d, 1862.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes to morrow from the Baltimore Sun of Dec. 30th, the demand of the English government for the restitution of Mason and Slidell, the answer of Seward, and the reply of Lord Lyons. The English minister's letter is short and pointed.

Seward surrendered them instantly, but clothes his reply in a multiplicity of words. He argues through first lies and secondlies that the Southern Commissioners were contraband, and liable to capture. He says, however, that the laws of nations, while justifying the capture of the enemy's ministers as contraband, do not, as in the case of property, provide formulas for adjudicating their capture. This might have been obviated, he says, if the Trent had been retained, by proceeding against her, which would have been morally a decision in the case of the Commissioners. The moral certainty of the character of Mason and Slidell would have been sufficient to meet the spirit of the law, but the Trent being dismissed the source was lost.

Seward says that substantially the capture of Mason and Slidell was in opposition to, and their restoration demanded by, all those principles which ever obtained in America's policy and statesmanship, and to vindicate which the United States went to war with England. To decline the surrender of the Commissioners he would violate the long maintained dogma of his own country, and which he approves of.

The summary points in the Enquirer's editorial, says: 1st. The capture was right, when tested by justice, law, and decorum. 2d. Its advantage must be surrendered upon an assumed technicality in a court where there are no pleadings. 3d. The capture was wrong, as judged by principles always maintained in the United States, even to the extremity of war.

To Seward's labored effort, Lord Lyons makes a brief reply and to the point. He says that he has sent his words to England, and that he will see him soon and receive the Ministers.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says that whatever has been yielded has been only owing to the imperative necessity for evading a foreign war while we have a domestic one, and that it was better not to stand on punctilios and run a risk of having the Union destroyed by an alliance between the rebels and the leading powers of Europe.

The New York Express says that this surrender to necessity will soon impose on us other necessities in connection with Great Britain, to which we must yield or fight, and that ninety days will not elapse without a further insulting demand from the English oligarchy.

The Express advises instant preparations for war to the extent of a million and a half of men, and says that the administration has given up Mason and Slidell not to law, equity or right, but to necessity. The American eagle, in its trials and troubles, humbles itself for the first time to the British lion. The rebellion on hand drags down a flag never before humiliated before England. Let us Americans, hanging our heads because of our humiliation, dismiss the subject with as much silence as possible.

The National Intelligencer says that Seward's course is approved by every member of the Cabinet, and says that a war with England and France has been escaped by it.

FROM PENSACOLA.

Gen. Bragg communicates to the government that firing was commenced on yesterday by Fort Pickens firing on a Confederate steamer, which was replied to by the Confederate batteries, and continued during the day until night.—No casualities on our side.

Col. Anderson was in command, as Gen. Bragg was abs

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1862.

Sudden Death.

On Friday last, Dr. Peter M. Walker, long a resident of this town and county, from which he had but recently moved to Mississippi, returned home, for he still felt to this place as home, to attend to some business incident to the first of January. On Saturday he went some little distance into the country and returned, we think, on Monday morning. At any rate he was in town on Monday apparently in the enjoyment of perfect health, looking better, as his friends said, than he had done for years. On Monday night he felt unwell, chilly, but we do not suppose that he apprehended any danger. But it would appear that the unfavorable symptoms increased, and by nine o'clock yesterday forenoon, the congestive chill which proved the precursor of death, and from which he never rallied, had set in, and he died at five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Walker was so well known here—had so many friends who esteemed and loved him, had been so recently seen in the full enjoyment of health and vigor, was, in fact, such a splendid specimen of mature manhood, in the very prime of life, that the announcement of his death fell with startling effect upon the community, but few of whom knew that he was even sick. The blow will be a heavy one to his family, who, we believe, are out in Mississippi.

Dr. Walker was a man of great perseverance and energy of character, and of the strictest integrity. His death will be felt as a great loss to the community, both in his old and new home.

All that the skill of our most experienced physicians could suggest was done, but, as the result shows, in vain. Truly, in the midst of life we are in death.

Dr. Walker was a native of this County, and was probably about forty-four or forty-five years of age.

THE Fayetteville *Observer* of Monday, the 6th instant, speaking of manufactures, etc., says :—

Whilst on this subject, it is right to record a notable exception from the too general practice of extortion which has ruled since the war began. Our exchange papers are complaining that they have to pay double prices for the paper on which they are printed—a natural consequence of many of them having bought their paper from the North before the war, wherefore there had not been mills enough established at the South to supply the present demand. We have been exempted from this very serious tax. When the war commenced, the proprietor of the Paper Mill in this vicinity, David Murphy, Esq., from whom we have had our printing paper for a number of years past, made up about a year's supply for us, before stopping his mill for want of felting and bleaching powders, and this supply he has been furnishing to us, with remarkable liberality, (such as has characterized the dealings of most people here as to articles they had on hand before the war,) at the old price, though he could have disposed of it readily at a great advance, and though we informed him that we expected to pay more for it. To his forethought, and that of his worthy Superintendent, Mr. Vink, are our readers indebted for the fair paper on which we have heretofore printed, instead of the yellow stuff which so many other papers are obliged to use, and which we may come to also if the war lasts much longer.

To the liberality and fair dealing of Mr. Murphy, we, equally with the *Observer*, can bear witness, as we have been placed in the same position by his forethought, and that of his worthy superintendent, Mr. Vink.

Previous to Mr. Murphy's starting his paper mill, we had been getting our supply from Jessup & Moore, of Philadelphia, with whom it is fair to say that all our dealings had been satisfactory. Immediately on Mr. Murphy's mill commencing operations, we notified Messrs. J. & M. of the fact, and of the transfer of our orders for printing papers to Mr. Murphy, not from any fault that we had to find with them, but that we felt it only right that we should get our supply from a home mill if we could.

We have since got our news and book paper from Mr. Murphy, and have had every reason to be more than satisfied with the arrangement, which is now going on the tenth year of its continuance.

By the way, we are nearly certain that it was not Mr. Murphy's original intention to make his establishment a paper mill, but a manufactory of axes and other sharpedged tools. We recollect that about that time he had a conversation with one or both of the proprietors of the *Journal*, in the course of which the establishment of a paper-mill was suggested. The first ream of paper made at the mill after it got into operation was sent as a sample to this office, and used by us in our business.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 27, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS :—As it is a question of dispute as to when the 18th Regiment N. C. Troops are to be mustered out of service, you will be conferring a favor on many to give us some light on the subject through your reliable columns.

First, it will be remembered that five companies had been in service two months previous to the formation of the regiment on the 15th last June.

For instance, Cos. A. G. and I. were ordered to take Fort Caswell on the 15th of April, which they did, and remained there on arduous duty, repairing the Fort, &c., for two months; and, other companies were sent there later in April. In fact, there is but one company in the regiment that was not ordered out by the proper authorities, either in April or May, but for some reason or negligence—not theirs—these companies were not formed into a regiment until the middle of June. Now it is very certain that each company which had been ordered in service previous to being mustered into the regiment in June, understood—at the men were informed when they took the oath at that late date - that their twelve months would count from the day they first went into the service. With this view, the farmers and others of like interest, who constitute the 18th Regiment, looked forward to the months of April and May, 1862, as the time which it was but reasonable to expect, as twelve months volunteers, their time would expire, affording them a chance to assist in the beginning of a new crop, which could be done in six or eight weeks, at the expiration of which time they could again respond to the call of their country, if necessary.

This, most of the men expect to do. But notwithstanding what is already stated, it is maintained by some, either from pecuniary interest, or mistaken views, that the Regiment cannot or will not be mustered out until the 15th of June. The principal point for this unreasonable opinion is, that the companies in service before being in the Regiment, were considered as militia.

But Messrs. Editors, how is this? If this is so considered by the authorities, whose fault it is that each company had not been sworn into some Regiment before this late date of June. Late because they had been in regular service for (2) two months, and at any day willing, and moreover expecting to take the oath, whenever the officer for that purpose should come to administer it. To say that eight companies of the 18th Regiment were militia from last April till June, is simply to charge somebody, and not the companies, with gross negligence of duty. In proof of this, the Army Regulations *require* that all companies, after being formed and electing officers, *shall* take the oath within six days after this formation. So no one can say that the *men* are responsible for not being sworn, or formed into some Regiment long before June.

Whether the authorities intend to act according to the views of those who expect the major portion of the Regiment to serve fourteen months instead of twelve, is as yet unknown; but it is certain that each company has been paid from the time it was ordered out, without any designation, as militia, being made on the pay rolls. Now, Messrs. Editors, there is evidently some interest involved in this growing question, and, if in your good judgment, you can give, or cause any information to be given on this subject, you will be conferring no small favor, which will be thankfully acknowledged by many persons concerned.

No one will for a moment think that the true and brave 18th wish to serve their country—a country in which everything is at stake, and for which their lives are pledged to forever protect—for a less time than they agreed. It is much to the contrary. They will serve it again; yes, until it is acknowledged *free and independent* by the world.—Still, in all matters, men wish to have justice, and when they feel themselves wronged, they are not likely to forget in the future. Let the time of these companies, which are now in service, expire twelve months from the time they were first ordered out to repel the enemy, and see if the same men, after working *a few weeks* on their farms, will not re-enlist. Yours, very respectfully.

MANY FRIENDS OF THE 18TH.

We give the above communication rather because it is sent to us, and with the view of eliciting information, than with any confidence of being able to give such information ourselves with any authority, save on one or two points.

First, It is evident that no amount of service *before* the 10th day of May, 1861, can be counted as part of the twelve months, since the law authorizing the Governor to call for and accept twelve months volunteers was not ratified until that day. This law of the 10th May, 1861, authorized the Governor to ask for and accept the services of twenty thousand volunteers, of different arms, to be increased to the number of fifty thousand, if the public exigencies demand it, *to serve for twelve months, after they shall be mustered into service*, unless sooner discharged. And the law also provides that the said volunteers, so offering their services, may be accepted by the Governor, by the advice of the military board, in companies, squadrons, battalions or regiments, and the several companies and troops are authorized to elect their own officers, who, when elected, shall be commissioned by the Governor.

It is also provided that each company organized under the act of May 10th, shall consist of not less than 64 privates, nor more than one hundred, unless the Governor shall otherwise direct. The officers to be one Captain, one first Lieutenant, one second Lieutenant, and one third (brevet second) Lieutenant, to be commissioned by the Governor, and four Sergeants and four Corporals to be appointed by the respective Captains.

As nobody could be mustered into service under a law, before such law was passed, and as the term of service includes twelve months *after* being mustered in, it is evident that such twelve months *could not* commence before May 10th, the date of the ratification of the law under which the 18th and other volunteer regiments hold their organization. So much is evident. It would appear that, inasmuch as the Governor is authorized to accept companies, squadrons and battalions as well as regiments, there would be no legal objection to volunteers being mustered in, or mustered out otherwise than by regiments, but it would certainly be both inconvenient and impolitic to have a regiment made up of companies having different terms of service, as it would prematurely break up the organization. We must take it for granted that this anomalous condition of things has been guarded against.

The law requires a certain minimum number of officers and men to constitute a company, without which it cannot be mustered in under that law. We doubt if any company in the 18th Regiment was at once ready to accept the provisions of the law of 10th May, 1861, as some members retired and had to be replaced by recruiting. Company A, we must suppose, was the first offered and accepted, and yet, we doubt if that company (German Volunteers,) had its ranks filled up for some time after the 10th May.

We do not see why the twelve months of service should necessarily date from the time of the companies being formed into or attached to regiments, for the law does not *require* the Governor to form them into regiments at all. It is evidently intended, however, that all the companies of each regiment shall be mustered out simultaneously.

As to the matter of payment for services previous to the twelve months law, as also in the interval between the time of any company being tendered to and accepted by the Governor, and its being actually mustered and received into the service of the State, these things are provided for by other acts, among the rest by chapter 7 of the acts of the First Extra Session, ratified May 11th, 1861.

We have tried to give the facts and the law as they appear to us. We appreciate fully all that our correspondents urge. We know the true grit—the patriotic material of which the gallant Eighteenth is made up.—We feel assured that to many of them it would be highly desirable for the causes set forth, to be enabled to be at home to start their crops in April and May. We have little question but that they would soon return to the service. But our knowing and feeling thus would not change the facts of the case, nor justify us in misstating them.

"Queries for the Times."

Last week, while an officer from one of the North Carolina regiments of State Troops was in our office, having called to see us while on his way to join his regiment near Manassas, we called his attention to the following query which appeared among others in a late number of the Richmond Examiner :

"Is it true that, while it is notorious that our army at Manassas have for months been on scarcely half rations, the commisary accounts have been settled for the regular number of rations allowed by Government?"

He assured us that there was no truth whatever in the statement that our troops at Manassas had been for months on scarce half rations. The rations were abundant, and, upon the whole, good. He speaks within his own knowledge to this, and he is a man of truth. A query to elicit the truth ought to be predicated upon some knowledge of the facts of the case.

THE latest European papers bring details connected with the late Prince Albert, whose sudden death appears to be really regretted by nearly all classes of the community. He seems to have been emphatically a man of good sense and of good feeling, practical, useful, of fine taste. As a husband and a father, he was kind and devoted, and his example, as well as that of his wife and family, placed as they were upon such a social eminence, could not but operate for good to the whole British people, forming such a contrast to most of the Hanoverian family, of whom all were immoral and dissolute, with the exception of the Third George, and *he* was from the first vulgar and half crazy. Finally he became wholly so, and was succeeded by his heartless, unprincipled and debauched son, George the Fourth, Regent during his father's insanity, and King afterwards. The Duke of York, the kindest and most amiable of old George's sons, by his scandalous life, gave cause for many a ribbald song and story. The Duke of Clarence, afterwards William the Fourth, "The Sailor King," was no model of purity. In fact if any one wants to find out the real character—morally of the Hanovarian sovereigns in England, he has only to refer to Thackeray. Contrasted with the court of her predecessors, that of Queen Victoria was a model of purity and every virtue, and the royal family examplers of conduct and character, and their influence upon public and private life, throughout the British Empire, was of the greatest, the most inestimable value. Bearing worthily his part in this great moral and social work, giving countenance to all deserving efforts aiming at the improvement or tending to the comfort of the people, Prince Albert was the worthy consort of his wife and Queen. With less *will* than Queen Victoria, for she is the grand-daughter of old George, and is stubborn enough, he had more intelligence, more artistic cultivation and wider views, and to his quiet influence are due many of those movements, like the World's Fair, which have tended to give to England and Englishmen a more cosmopolitan character than formerly, have broken down many of their insular prejudices, and made them generally wiser and better.

For her moral influence and example Queen Victoria is loved and respected. For the kind and genial tone which he was the means of introducing into England, Prince Albert will be kindly remembered long after he has passed away.

THE United States cruisers blockade the mouth of the Rio Grande, a neutral river, forming the boundary between Texas and Mexico, or between the United States and Mexico according to the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo. The navigation of this stream is common to both Mexico and the United States according to existing treaty stipulations recognized by the latter, and yet vessels attempting to enter, bound for Matamoras, a Mexican port, are warned off by Federal cruisers. The first vessel which was ordered off, happened to be an English ship with freight for an English house at Matamoras. The excuse for this usurpation is, no doubt, lest ships once inside might land goods on the North side of the river for the use of the Texas "rebels." As sure as the seasons roll round, will the Lincoln government put its foot into it.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS :—Of all the dangers that overhang our Confederacy, none assume a more threatening aspect, than the insane disposition of the people to distill all the grain into whiskey. In every part of our State is this demon destroying the people's food. It is stated that in one neighborhood there are sixteen whiskey stills at work, and from one point in Pitt county, the smoke of fourteen whiskey stills may be counted. A dealer in copper in this town, states that he has orders for one hundred whiskey stills. If the Convention that meets in a few days does not take some very decided action to arrest the evil, we are a doomed people. An army of one hundred thousand of our enemy could not do us so much injury as the whiskey distillers will if not stopped, and that speedily. And it is time the papers began to speak out on this subject.

WE BEGIN to think with our correspondent that this matter of using up the food of the people is really assuming a threatening, yea, a *very* threatening aspect. We waive altogether the argument to be derived from the *use* to which the corn is applied, or the deleterious effects of the whiskey into which it is made. We doubt, as we have always doubted, the policy of attempting to legislate people into morality or sobriety, since the history of such attempts is simply a record of failure.—But the question is not—shall we allow people to drink whiskey? but, shall the people have whiskey and want bread, or shall they want whiskey and have bread? From what we hear, these are likely to be the alternatives. Is there any doubt about which we should choose? No wonder we cannot get meal in town while whiskey stills throughout the country eat up the corn.

Remember, we are bringing no charges against distillers; we are not arguing the moral question at all. The consideration is plainly this :—The South, environed on all sides, with the markets of the whole world closed from her, has just so much breadstuffs and no more. She is like a beseiged city, in that respect. She *may* have an abundance and a surplus, or she may *not*. Can she afford to run the risk of scarcity by allowing an unlimited amount of food to be diverted to another and wholly different purpose? We think not.

☞ We notice that some of our Metropolitan cotemporaries are announcing accessions to their lists upon the commencement of the New Year. We are glad of it. We get such things ourselves every day in the year, and are willing to take more—we are anxious to take more—we *need* more, for our subscription is nearly all that our paper has to depend upon. The want of advertising has two effects :—It lessens revenue and increases expenses. To fill up our Daily we have to set up every day an amount of reading matter fully equal to the average of weekly papers at the South at any time, and more than equal to that average now, as anybody may see by glancing over our columns.

Well we seldom either brag or complain, save in serio-comic sort of way. Neither will do much good—If people want a paper they will take it. If they do not want it, we have no right, and most certainly no power, to make them take it. How publishers can take clubs now at almost nominal rates, is more than *we* know. This clubbing is generally done with weekly papers, it is true; but paper, ink, everything costs so much now, that it would seem to us that the more business was done, the more loss would be realized. So many papers dropping out of the ring would seem to confirm the truth of our surmises in this respect.

But cheap and dear are now only relative terms, as, indeed, they are at all times, and ought to be so regarded. However people might haggle in ordinary times over a few cents or dollars in the price of a paper, they now look upon the *best* newspaper, the most enterprising and reliable in information and character, as the *cheapest*, although not by any means the *lowest priced*—while papers wanting in these qualities are *dear* at *any price*.

We have *tried* to make the *Journal* a *cheap* paper, one well worth the money—it has never been our ambition to make it *low priced*, and we rather think that the present is not an auspicious moment to attempt an alteration of our system. The paper might be made a great deal better, no doubt, so might we all; but such as it is, we think it is worth $2 50 for the Weekly, and $6 for the Daily, and more too, if we could get it, the way things are selling.

Our printing is not altogether just what we would like, for our types are just about a year older than they ought to be, or rather, than we had intended them to be; but we cant help *that*. They have done good service, and as a general thing, the *Journal* looks as well as any of its neighbors. It would be selfish in it to try to look better.

Having so far wrestled along without diminution of size, and with large increase of reading matter and of news facilities, we are not without reasonable confidence of being able to hold out to the end—not the bitter end,—for we cannot doubt that all things will work together properly, and that the end will be peace, prosperity and independence. When that end does come, it will be for us to look more after the minor matters of new type and other mere appearances, and we shall not be found wanting. In the meantime we ask for as good a showing as the public here and throughout the State, can give us, and we will give in return as good a paper as our means and ability will allow. We do not expect to make money. We want to sustain our selves and thus accommodate the public, so that when better days shall come, we and our readers may be prepared to hail them together.

IN WATCHING the movements of the Federal forces and gunboats on Mississippi Sound and the adjacent coasts we had become nervous lest their flotilla might be able to penetrate into Mobile Bay from the Sound, thus turning Forts Morgan and Gaines, which defend the main entrances from the sea. Upon examining the Coast Survey map we find that the Mississippi Sound communicates with Mobile Bay by a wide but shallow strait, filled with oyster banks and other obstructions, through which the only navigable channel is artificial and is known as Grant's Pass, which pass has a depth at mean low water of 6½ feet. This channel or "pass" was made by a private company, and its character is such that it could be so immediately blocked up as to be wholly impassable by any craft. No doubt the authorities have seen that this has been attended to, or that arrangements are perfected by which it can be effectually attended to at any required movement. To reach Mobile by land from any point on Mississippi Sound would require a vast force and carry that force far from the base of its operations and the source of its supplies. Still, Mobile is more assailable than New Orleans, but less exposed than we had feared.

The News.

The telegraphic and other news to be found in our columns to-day contains *all* that deserves the name of news, we think. Whether all *that* can be relied upon or not is more than we can say, but our own experience, as well as that of the community, is that of all things in the world street rumors are the least reliable, and that reports brought by passengers are hardly ever correct. Not but they are correct, so far as the passengers are concerned, but the difficulty is they are picked up flying, as it were, without any opportunity for investigation or any chance to verify their truth or find out their falsehood. After all that has been said about newspaper lies, we have noticed during this war, how much more cautious editors or even telegraphic reporters are in giving currency to reports than are private parties, even the most respectable, while their habit of investigation enables them the easier to discriminate between truth and falsehood, probability and improbability.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. THOMPSON.—We learn by passengers on the river that Gen. Thompson, with a portion of his command, composed of a regiment of infantry, a battery of artillery, and a small force of cavalry, made a movement from New Madrid towards Sykeston on Saturday last. The object of this expedition was not known at New Madrid: but a heavy cannonading was heard on Sunday afternoon when the De Soto passed that place. We anticipate interesting reports from our friends at New Madrid.

Memphis Appeal, 1st inst.

THE ENTRANCE of the steamship *Ella Warley*, (the old familiar Isabel,) into the harbor of Charleston, S. C., demonstrates the value of the Yankee "stone fleet" as well as the efficiency of the Yankee blockade. The *Warley*, or Isabel, is a good big steamship, and draws, when full, sundry feet of water, if not more.

WHAT A FALL WAS THERE!—The dignified—*once* dignified *National Intelligencer* has become an organ of the most rampant Lincolnism—an endorser of Seward, a swearer by Cameron, a supporter of Blair and company.

The *Intelligencer* never was our standard of political faith, but it used to be an able, respectable, high-toned paper. Its veteran editor, Mr. Gales, had enjoyed the confidence and respect of statesmen. But he is dead now, and the old *Intelligencer* is sinking itself to the level of John Forney and Dug. Wallach. It actually applauds Seward's whining reply to Earl Russell!

For the Journal.

A New Line of Transportion from Richmond to the Mississippi River.

There is a direct line of Railway from Vicksburg, Miss., via Jackson to Centreville on th Mobile and Ohio Rail Road From E. Citronelle to Union Town, in Ala., a distance of forty-five miles. a considerable part of the grading for a Rail Road has been done; but in consequence of the war the work has been so much retarded as to amount, practically, to a suspension; from Union Town there is a Rail Road to Selma; thence the Alabama River to Montgomery; thence to Opelelka by Rail Road; thence several lines to Augusta. Thus the completion of the Road from Union Town to Citronelle gives an additional line to the valley of the Mississippi. All the roads in the Atlantic States of the Confederacy come together at Chatanooga; thence a single line to the grand junction. Mobile and Ohio Road; thence the usual transportation line to Memphis.

For the want of proper transportation good sugar sells in New Orleans at two cents a pound, and molasses in the same proportion. If the Union Town and Citronelle road was finished, the enhanced price of sugar to the planter would more than pay for the work in a single year The saving to the consumer in the non-producing States by reason of a better supply would more than pay for it in the same time, while the cheapened price would extend the use of sugar and molasses to the many. The military reasons are so obvious for the completion of the line that there is no need to enumerate them.

From Augusta to Richmond there is practically only a single route, inasmuch as both lines come together at Weldon. If the Road from Clarksville to the Danville and Richmond Read, which is now under process of construction, was completed, this would make a second route. If the Greensboro' and Danville Connection was built then there would be two routes from Greensboro', N. C. to Richmond.

The completion of the Roads from Union Town to Citronelle, and from Clarksville to the Richmond and Danville Road would cost but little more, if any, than the entire construction of the Greensboro' and Danville connection; the former would give an additional line from the Mississippi River, and the latter from Greensboro' to Richmond.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

From the Raleigh State Journal

Returned Hatteras Prisoners—Now Southern Freemen.

We noticed in our last issue the return of a number of our gallant sons from the land of unadulterated despotism to the home of liberty and freemen. For the information of their fellow-citizens and posterity, we subjoin a list of their names, which may be relied upon as accurate, having obtained it from the office of the Adjutant General. A few others, we believe, were liberated, but not belonging to this State, their names do not appear :

LIST OF OFFICERS RELEASED ON PAROLE.

Colonel J. A. J. Bradford,
" W. F. Martin,
Lieut. Col. G. W. Johnston,
Major W. S. G. Andrews,
Captain J. L. Clements,
" J. T. P. C. Cohoon,
Lieutenant J. C. Shannon,
" C. G. Lamb.

LIST OF MEN PAROLED.

INDEPENDENT GRAYS.—Pender Weeks, T Madrin, G R Davis, J Jackson, Willis Brothers, Henry Halstead, Thomas James, J Cartright, John Taylor, W B Basright, G W Tolston, A M Coppersmith, Jas Matthews, S Palmer, Joseph Davis, Riddick Davis, Daniel Bright, Thomas Brothers, Jno Halstead, W D Williams, H Talkington. J B Williams, B Clark, John Whedbell. J Farrer, J S Palmer, W P Bray, Wm De Sangermann—23.

ROANOKE GUARDS.—Wm L Hatton, John A Askew, Thos L Burrough, B P Corban, N T Cutife, Noah Gurganus, Jno Harrell, John Harrison, Jos Holliday, Wilson Kennedy, Enoch Lilly, John A Mizzell, John Mooring, James H Norris, James H Parker, B F Robison, Abel Thomas, J A Ray, Jeremiah Askew, C C Coltraine, Henry Cooper, J M Gardiner, J D Groves, Jos Harrison, Wm Harrison, George W Kennedy, Abram Lee, Wilson Manniug, Lewis H Moore, Nathan Mizzell, James Parisher, George W Purvis. H S Taylor, Romulus Thomas, George W Tweedy, James P Whitaker, David Rogerson, David L Williams, Wm Bonds, Benj F Rogers—40.

MORRIS GUARDS.—Wm E Windley, 2d Sergt; M Corphrew, M F Davenport, C N Davenport, M L Haughton, A Jackson, H J Robertson, W A Latham, R W Downing, B F Norcom, A Leggett, J G Blount, B F Snell, J G Spruill, 1st Corporal; D Cohoon. C Davenport, A W Bateman, T H Hassell, J Kennedy, J T Wilson, Jos Hemington, G W Parrish, Wm Sexton, G T Moore, A D Gurkin, J G Swain, H M Davenport, J J Davenport, R Beawright, C B Latham, J B Comstock, W J Ramsey, D Spruell, John Hubbell, S A Hoord. W R Melson, N B Mezzell—37.

HERTFORD LIGHT INFANTRY.—L F Everett, 1st Sergeant, A J Cobb, Corporal; J E Sanders, J A S Lane, Alex Jones, T J Deans, J M Madison, Jos T Wead. W J Latimer, J W Worrell, T H Bynum, R B Gatling, J T Pierce. J H Pruden, James Hollowman, John G Thomas, 5th Sergeant; C W Jester, A Askew, D Wall, G W Baugham, Joseph Evans, W A Copeland.—22.

HAMBLETON GUARDS.—W H Daniel, J L Barden, Henry Everett, jr., J A Harrell, James O Keel. Joseph J Martin, A J Outerbridge, S C Cherry, J B Everett, E Hollis, Ashly Keel, John Smith, B B Brown, R T Edmonson, W A Haslip, J H Johnson, Jonathan Lynch—17.

TAR RIVER BOYS.—J E Boyd. 2d Sergeant; J J Bland, A S Durand, Taylor Harris, John Mills, J A Pollard, J W Wilson, J A Adams, W R Bullock, J J Evans, Jacob Joyner, R C McCotter, J R Stocks, W H Woolard, A J Barnhill, C Cooper, H J Evans, Josiah Matthews, J G Nelson, James Vincent—20.

NORTH CAROLINA DEFENDERS.—Samuel Bartlett, 2d Corporal; Joseph Hughes, N. Garrett, Austin Mitchel, David Bell, L Dozier, B Story, Dempsey Jones, W H Seymour, 4th Sergeant: M Seymour, Isaac Wright, S S Jones, P Seymour, John Perkins, Charles Garrett, R Morrisett, Isaac Jones, H Williams, S B Jones, Ed Ives, John Wright, J L Garrett—22.

JONESBORO' GUARDS.—M R Gregory, R Gallop, J M Sturges, Job Garrett, Wilson Forbes, William Whaley, D Keaton, H Arnold, Sol Jones, Jos Jones, Robert Morgan, W Dozier—12.

WASHINGTON GRAYS.—W S Grimmer, Jesse Liverman, W A Patrick, J R Potts, A R Sinnett, J M Hawkins, S M Swindell, W B Cowell, W W Cordan, A H Little, P McWilliams, T J Latham, R H Clark—13.

LENOIR BRAVES.—J S Albertson, J T Davis, H N Croom, P Grey, John Creel, W E Hill, A D Hill, J T Wizzall, W Levick, W Deaver, W Malpass, J R Taylor, W T White, W J Newman, Calvin Jones, C S Croom, Jesse Howard, Noah Deaver, Lacy Phillips, A W Whitfield, Samuel Simmons, Major Sanderson, Asa Jones, S C Spencer, W H Harris, Josiah Boyd, J M Hardy, A S Wingate, J. Potter—29.

RECAPITULATION

Independent Greys, 24; Roanoke Guards, 40. Morris Guards, 37; Hertford Light Infantry, 22; Hambleton Guards 17: Tar River Boys, 20; North Carolina Defenders, 22; Jonesboro Guards, 12; Washington Greys, 13; Lenoir Braves, 29. Total number of privates paroled 240.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Howard Cavalry, held at Wilmington, on the 6th January, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to suddenly remove from our midst, our late companion in arms E. A. MOORE, and whereas his generous devotion to the company and warm zeal in the service of his country, received the respect and attachment of this company and render it proper that we should pay some tribute to his memory, be it therefore

Resolved, That although it is our duty to bow with submission to the Divine will, yet we cannot but deplore the sudden termination of a career so full of promise to this company as a soldier, and to this district as a useful citizen.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family in their bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them, and that they be published in the Journal.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND, Ch'n.

T. E. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.

A MILITARY POLICE.—Gen. Holmes, commanding the Confedenate forces in and around Fredericksburg, has established a military police for that place, of which Lieut. Wm. J. Coleman, of the Bowling Green Guards, 30th Virginia regiment, is to be Provost Marshal. All soldiers found drunk or disturbing the peace are to be arrested and summarily disposed of.

POWDER.—We learn that the Powder Mill, now being erected near this place, will soon be in operation. The mill near Raleigh has been in operation some time. So that no apprehensions need be entertained about a scarcity of the important article. However, it would be well not to waste it by salutes or otherwise. Save it to be used against the Yankees.

Charlotte Democrat.

ANOTHER WRECKED YANKEE.—We received the pleasing intelligence yesterday that another Yankee steamer had gone ashore opposite Swansboro' or Cedar Point on Sunday night. We have not heard the particulars about it yet, but may be able to give something more in our next, as Major Boon and Lieut. Colonel Robinson left yesterday to pay it a visit. It's a good time now for them to prowl round our coast. Pity that Burnside didn't get to Hatteras on Saturday instead of Old Point.—*Newbern Progress, 7th inst.*

A lot of Tennessee hogs passes occasionally towards S. Carolina. We think the fright about Bacon will evaporate between this and spring. There are plenty of hogs in the country, and as soon as speculators have accomplished their purpose, the fact will become apparent.

Asheville News.

Surrender of Mason and Slidell.

Official Correspondence between Secretary Seward and the British Minister.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS—(EXTRACT.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, November 30, 1861.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c.

SIR :—Your confidential note of the 15th of November, not marked as a dispatch, has been submitted to the President, and I hasten to reply to it in time for Wednesday's mail.

No minister ever spoke or acted more wisely, in a crisis which excited deep public solicitude, than you did on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's dinner. We are impressed very favorably by Lord Palmerston's conversation with you. You spoke the simple fact when you told him that the life of this insurrection is sustained by the hopes of recognition in Great Britain and in France. It would perish in ninety days, if these hopes should cease. I have never for a moment believed that such a recognition could take place without producing immediately a war between the United States and all the recognising powers. I have not supposed it possible that the British Government could fail to see this, and at the same time I have sincerely believed the British Government must in its inmost heart, be averse to such a war as I know this government is.

I am sure that this government has carefully avoided giving any cause of offence or irritation to Great Britain. But it has seemed to me that the British Government has been inattentive to the currents that seem to be bringing the two countries into collision * * * * * * *

I infer from Lord Palmerstod's remark that the British Government is now awake to the importance of averting possible conflict, and disposed to confer and act with earnestness to that end. If so, we are disposed to meet them in the same spirit, as a nation, chiefly of British lineage, sentiments and sympathies—a civilized and humane nation, a Christian people.

Since the conversation was held, Captain Wilkes, in the steamer San Jacinto, has boarded a British colonial steamer and taken from her deck two insurgents, who were proceeding to Europe on an errand of treason against their own country. This is a new incident, unknown and unforeseen, at least in its circumstances, by Lord Palmerston. It is to be met and disposed of by the two governments, if possible, in the spirit to which I have adverted. Lord Lyons has prudently refrained from opening the subject to me, as, I presume, waiting for instructions from home. We have done nothing on the subject to anticipate the discussion, and we have not furnished you with any explanations. We adhere to that course now because we think it more prudent that the ground taken by the British Government should be first made known to us here, and that the discussion, if there must be one, shall be had here. It is proper, however, that you should know one fact in the case, without indicating that we at ach importance to it, namely, that in the capture of Messrs Mason and Slidell on board a British vessel, Captain Wilkes having acted without any instructions from the government, the subject is, therefore, free from the embarrassment which might have resulted if the act had been specially directed by us.

I trust that the British government will consider the subject in a friendly temper, and it may expect the best disposition on the part of this government.

Although this is a confidential note, I shall not object to your reading it to Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston, if you deem it expedient.

I am, sir, your obedient,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 30, 1861.

The Lord Lyons, K. C. B., &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD :—Intelligence of a very grave nature has reached Her Majesty's Government.

The intelligence was conveyed officially to the knowledge of the Admiralty by Commander Williams, agent for mails on board the contract steamer Trent.

It appears from the letter of Commander Williams, dated "Royal Mail Contract Packet 'Trent,' at sea, Nov. 9th," that the "Trent" left Havana on the 7th instant, with Her Majesty's mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. Commander Williams states that shortly after noon, on the 8th, a steamer, having the appearance of a man of war, but showing no colors, was observed ahead — On nearing her at 1.15. P. M., she fired a round shot from her pivot gun across the bows of the "Trent," and showed American colors. While the "Trent" was approaching her slowly, the American vessel discharged a shell across the bows of the Trent, exploding half a cable's length ahead of her. The Trent then stopped, and an officer with a large armed guard of marines boarded her. The officer demanded a list of the passengers, and compliance with this demand being refused, the officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason, Slidell, McFarlane and Eustis, and that he had sure information of their being passengers in the Trent. While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr. Slidell stepped forward and told the American officer that the four persons he had named were then standing before him. The commander of the Trent and commander Williams protested against the act of taking by force out of the Trent those four passengers, then under the protection of the British flag. But the "San Jacinto" was at that time only two hundred yards from the Trent, her ship's company at quarters, her ports open, and tompions out. Resistance was, therefore, out of the question, and the four gentlemen before named, were forcibly taken out of the ship. A further demand was made that the commander of the Trent should proceed on board the San Jacinto, but he said he would not go, unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon.

It thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law.

Her Majesty's Government, bearing in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between the United States and Great Britain, are willing to believe that the United States officer who committed the aggression, was not acting in compliance with any authority from his government, or that if he conceived himself to be so authorized he greatly misunderstood the instruction he had received. For the government of the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to the national honor to pass without full reparation, and Her Majesty's Government are unwilling to believe that it could be the deliberate intention of the government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Her Majesty's Government trust, therefore, that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the government of the United States, that government will of its own accord offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy a British nation namely, the liberation of the four gentlemen, and their delivery to your lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed.

Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward, you will propose them to him.

You are at liberty to read this dispatch to the Secretary of State, and if he shall desire it, you will give him a copy of it.

I am, &c., RUSSELL.

MR. SEWARD TO LORD LYONS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, December 26, 1861.

The Right Honorable Lord Lyons, &c., &c. :

MY LORD—Earl Russell's dispatch of Nov. 30th, a copy of which you have left with me at my request, is of the following effect, viz :

That a letter of Commander Williams, dated "Royal Mail contract boat Trent, at sea, Nov. 9th," states that that vessel left Havana on the 7th of November, with her Majesty's mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. Shortly after noon on the 8th of November, the United States war steamer San Jacinto, Capt. Wilkes, not showing colors, was observed ahead. The steamer, upon being neared by the Trent, at 1.15 in the afternoon, fired a round shot from a pivot gun across her bows, and showed American colors. While the Trent was approaching slowly towards the San Jacinto, she discharged a shell across the Trent's bows, which exploded at half a cable's length before her. The Trent then stopped, and an officer, with a large armed guard of marines, boarded her. The officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason, Slidell, McFarlane and Eustis, and had sure information that they were passengers in the Trent. While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr. Slidell stepped forward, and said to the American officer that the four persons he had named were standing before him. The commander of the Trent and Commander Williams protested against the act of taking those four passengers out of the Trent, they being under protection of the British flag. But the San Jacinto was at this time only two hundred yards off, her ship's company at quarters, her ports open and tompions out, and so resistance was out of the question. The four persons before named were then forcibly taken out of the ship. A further demand was made that the commander of the Trent should proceed on board the San Jacinto, but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon.

Upon this statement Earl Russell remarks, that it thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law.

Earl Russell next says that Her Majesty's government bearing in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the naval officer who committed this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his governmedt, or that if he conceived himself to be so authorized he greatly misunderstood the instructions he had received.

Earl Russell argues that the United States must be fully assured that the British government could not allow such an affront to the national honor to pass without full reparation, and that they are willing to believe that it could not be the deliberate intention of the United States unnecessarily to force into discuesion between the two governments, a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Earl Russell, resting upon the statement and the argument which I have recited, closed with saying that Her Majesty's government trust that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the government of the United States, it will, of its own accord, offer to the British government such redress as could alone satisfy the British nation, viz : the liberation of the four prisoners taken from the Trent, and their delivery to your Lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed. Earl Russell finally instructs you to propose those terms to me, if I should not first offer them on the part of the Government.

This dispatch has been subm

will escape condemation. Still there is no judgment for or againt the captured persons. But it was answered, that there would result from the determination of the court, concerning the vessel, a legal certain y concerning the character of the men.

This course of proceeding seemed open to many objections. It elevates the incidental inferior private interest into the proper place of the main paramount public one, and possible it may make the fortunes, the safety or the existence of a nation depend on the accidents of a merely personal and pecuniary litigation. Moreover, when the judgment of the prize court upon the lawfulness of the capture of the vessel is rendered, it really concludes nothing, and binds neither the belligerent State nor the neutral upon the great questions of the disposition to be made of the captured contraband persons. That question is still to be really determined, if at all, by diplomatic arrangement or by war.

One may well express his surprise when told that the law of nations has prescribed no more reasonable, practical and perfect mode than this of determining questions of such grave import between sovereign powers. The regret we may feel on the occasion is nevertheless modified by the reflection that the difficulty is not altogether anomalous.—Similar and equal deficiences are found in every asylum of municipal law, especially in the asylum which exists in the greater portion of Great Britain and the United States.—The title to personal property can hardly ever be resolved by a court without resorting to the fiction that the claimant has lost and the possessor has found it, and the title to real estate is disputed by real litigants under the names of imaginary persons. It must be confessed, however, that while all agrieved nations demand, and all impartial ones concede, the need of some form of judicial process in determining the character of contraband persons, no other form than the illogical and circuitous one thus described exists; nor has any other yet been suggested. Practically, therefore, the choice is between that judicial remedy or no judicial remedy whatever. If there be no judicial remedy, the result is that the question must be determined by the captor himself, on the deck of the prize vessel. Very grave objections arose against such a course. The captor is armed; the neutral is unarmed. The captor is interested, prejudiced, and perhaps violent; the neutral, if truly neutral, is disinterested, subdued and helpless. The tribunal is irresponsible, while its judgment is carried into instant execution.—The captured party is compelled to submit, though bound by no legal, moral or treaty obligation to acquiesce. Reparation is distant and problematical, and depends at last on the justice, magnanimity or weakness of the State in whose behalf, and by whose authority the capture was made. Out of the disputes reprisals and wars necessarily arise, and these are so frequent and destructive that it may well be doubted whether this form of remedy is not a greater social evil than all that could follow if the belligerent right of search was universally renounced and abolished forever. But carry the case one step farther. What if the State that has made the capture, unreasonably refuse to hear the complaint of the neutral or to redress it? In that case the very act of capture would be an act of war, of war begun without notice and possibly without provocation. I think all unprejudiced minds will agree that, imperfect as the existing judicial remedy may be supposed to be, it would be, as a general practice, better to follow it than to adopt the summary one of leaving the decision with the captor, and relying upon diplomatic debates to review his decision. Practically, it is a question of choice between law with its imperiections and delays, and war with its evils and desolations. Nor is it ever to be forgotten that neutrality, honestly and justly preserved, is always the harbinger of peace, and, therefore, is the common interest of nations. Which is only saying that it is the interest of humanity itself.

At the same time it is not to be denied that it may sometimes happen, that the judicial remedy will become impossible, as by the shipwreck of the prize vessel or other circumstances which excuse the captor from sending or taking her into port for confiscation. In such a case the right of the captor to the custody of the captured persons and to dispose of them if they are really contraband, so as to defeat their unlawful purposes, cannot reasonably be denied. What rule shall be applied in such a case? Clearly the captor ought to be required to show that the failure of the judicial remedy results from circumstances beyond his control and without his fault, otherwise he would be allowed to derive advantage from a wrongful act of his own.

In the present case, Capt. Wilkes, after capturing the contraband persons and making prize of the Trent, in what seems to us a perfectly lawful manner, instead of sending her into port, released her from the capture and permitted her to proceed with her whole cargo upon her voyage. He thus effectually prevented the judicial examination which might otherwise have occurred.

Now, the capture of the contraband persons and the capture of the contraband vessel are to be regarded, not as two separate or distinct transactions under the law of nations, but as one transaction, one capture only; then it follows that the capture in this case was left unfinished or abandoned. Whether the United States have a right to retain the chief public benefits of it—namely, the custody of the captured persons, on proving them to be contraband, will depend upon the preliminary question, whether the leaving of the transaction unfinished was necessary, and therefore voluntary. If it was necessary, Great Britain, as we suppose, must of course, waive the defect and the consequent failure of the judicial remedy. On the other hand, it is not seen how the United States can insist upon her waiver of that judicial remedy, if the defect of the capture resulted from an act of Captain Wilkes, which would be a fault on their own side.

Captain Wilkes has presented to this government his reasons for releasing the Trent. "I forebore to seize her," he says, "in consequence of my being so reduced in officers and crew, and this derangement would cause innocent persons to suffer, there being a large number of passengers who would have been put to great loss and inconvenience, as well as disappointment from the interruption it would have caused them, in not being able to join the steamer from St. Thomas to Europe. I, therefore, concluded to sacrifice the interest of my officers and crew to the prize, and suffered her to proceed, after the detention necessary to effect the transfer of those Commissioners, considering I had obtained the important end I had in view and which affected the interest of our country, and interrupted the action of that of the Confederates."

I shall consider first how these reasons ought to affect the action of this government, and secondly how they ought to be expected to affect the action of Great Britain.

The reasons are satisfactory to this government, so far as Capt. Wilkes is concerned; it could not desire that the San Jacinto, her officers and crew should be exposed to danger and loss by weakening their number to detach a prize crew to go on board the Trent. Still less could it disavow the humane motive of preventing inconvenient losses and perhaps disasters to the several hundred innocent passengers found on board the prize vessel. Nor could this Government perceive any ground for questioning the fact that these reasons, though apparently incongruous, did operate in the mind of Capt. Wilkes and determined him to release the Trent. Human action generally proceeds from mingled and sometimes conflicting motives. He measured the sacrifices which his decision would cost. It manifestly, however, did not occur to him that beyond the sacrifice of the private interests (as he calls them) of his officers and crew, there might, also, possibly be a sacrifice even of the chief and public object of his capture, namely: The right of his government to the custody and disposition of the captured persons. This government cannot censure him for this oversight. It confesses that the whole subject came unforeseen upon the government, as doubtless it did upon him. Its present convictions on the point in question are, the result of deliberate examination and deduction now made, and not of any impressions previously formed.

Nevertheless, the question now is, not whether Capt. Wilkes is justified to his Government in what he did, but what is the present view of the Government as to the effect of what he has done? Assuming now, for argument's sake only, that the release of the Trent, if voluntary, involved a waiver of the claim of the Government to hold the captured persons, the United States could, in that case, have no hesitation in saying that the act which has thus already been approved by the Government, must be allowed to draw its legal consequences after it. It is of the very nature of a gift or a charity, that the giver cannot, after the exercise of his benevolence is past, recall or modify its benefits.

We are thus brought directly to the question, whether we are entitled to regard the release of the Trent as involuntary, or whether we are obliged to consider that it is voluntary? Clearly the release would have been made solely upon the first ground assigned for it by Capt Wilkes, namely, a want of sufficient force to send the prize vessel into port for adjudication. It is not the duty of a captor to hazard his own vessel in order to secure a judicial examination to the captured party. No large prize crew, however, is legally necessary, for it is the duty of the captured party to acquiesce and go willingly before the tribunal to whose jurisdiction it appeals. If the captured party indicate purposes to employ means of resistance which the captor cannot with probable safety to himself overcome, he may properly leave the vessel to go forward, and neither he nor the State he represents can ever afterwards justly object that the captor deprived her of the judicial remedy to which she was entitled.

For the second reason assigned by Captain Wilkes for releasing the Trent differs from the first. At best, therefore, it must be held that Capt. Wilkes, as he explains himself, acted from combined sentiments of prudence and generosity, and so that the release of the prize vessel was not strictly necessary or involuntary.

Secondly—How ought we to expect these explanations by Capt. Wilkes of his reasons for leaving the capture incomplete, to affect the action of the British Government?

The observation upon this point which first occurs, is that Captain Wilkes' explanations were not made to the authorities of the captured vessel. It made known to them they might have approved and taken the release upon the condition of waiving a judicial investigation of the whole transaction, or they might have refused to accept the release upon that condition.

But the case is not one with them, but with the British Government. If we claim that Great Britain ought not to insist that a judicial trial has been lost because we voluntarily released the offending vessel out of consideration for her innocent passengers, I do not see how she is bound to acquiesce in the decision that was thus made by us, without necessity on our part, and without knowledge of conditions or consent on her part. The question between Great Britain and ourselves, thus stated, would be a question not of right or of law, but of favor conceded by her to us, in return for favors shown by us to her, of the value of which favors on both sides we ourselves shall be the judge. Of course the United States could have no thought of raising such a question in any case.

I trust that I have shown to the satisfaction of the British Government by a very simple and natural statement of the facts and analysis of the law applicable to them, that this Government has neither meditated nor practiced, nor approved any deliberate wrong in the transaction to which they have called its attention, and on the contrary that what has happened has been simply an inadvertency, consisting in a departure by the naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly established and probably by the several parties concerned either imperfectly understood or entirely unknown. For this error the British Government has the right to expect the same reparation that we as an independent State should expect from Great Britain, or from any other friendly nation in a similar case.

I have not been unaware that in examining this question, I have fallen into an argument for what seems to be the British side of it against my own country. But I am relieved from all embarrassment on that subject. I had hardly fallen into that line of argument when I discovered that I was really defending and maintaining not an exclusively British interest, but an old, honored cherished American cause, not upon British authorities, but upon principles that constitute a large portion of the destinctive policy by which the United States have developed the resources of a continent, and thus becoming a considerable maritime power, have won the respect and confidence of many nations.

These principles were laid down for us in 1804 by James Madison, when Secretary of State, in the administration of Thomas Jefferson, in instructions given to James Monroe, our Minister to England. Although the case before him concerned a description of persons different from those who are incidentally the subjects of the present discussion, the ground he assumed then was the same I now occupy, and the arguments by which he sustained himself upon it, have been an inspiration to me in preparing this reply.

"Whenever," he says, "property found in a neutral vessel is supposed to be liable on any ground to capture and condemnation, the rule in all cases is that the question shall not be decided by the captor, but be carried before a legal tribunal, where a regular trial may be had, and where the captor himself is liable to damages for an abuse of his power. Can it be reasonable, then, or just, that a belligerent commander, who is thus restricted and thus responsible in a case of mere property of trivial amount should be permitted without recurring to any tribunal whatever, to examine the crew of a neutral vessel, to decide the important question of their respective allegiance and to carry that decision into execution by forcing every individual he may choose into a service abhorrent to his feelings, cutting him off from his most tender connections, exposing his mind and his person to the most humiliating discipline and his life itself to the greatest danger? Reason, justice and humanity unite in protesting against so extravagant a proceeding."

If I decide this case in favor of my own government, I must disavow its most cherished principles, and reverse and forever abandon its essential policy. The country cannot afford the sacrifice. If I maintain those principles and adhere to that policy, I must surrender the case itself. It will be seen, therefore, that this government could not deny the justice of the claim presented to us in this respect upon its merits. We are asked to do by the British nation just what we have always insisted all nations ought to do to us.

The claim of the British Government is not made in a discourteous manner. This Government, since its first organization, has never used more guarded language in a similar case.

In coming to my conclusion, I have not forgotten that if the safety of this Union required the detention of the captured persons, it would be the right and duty of this government to detain them. But the effectual check and waning proportion of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves when dispassionately weighed, happily forbid me from resorting to that defence.

Nor am I unaware that American citizens are not, in any case, to be unnecessarily surrendered, for any purpose, into the keeping of a foreign State. Only the captured persons, however, or others who are interested in them, could justly raise a question on that ground.

Nor have I been tempted at all by suggestions that cases might be found in history where Great Britain refused to yield to other nations, and even to ourselves, claims like that which is now before us. Those cases occurred when Great Britain, as well as the United States, was the home of generations which with all peculiar interests and passions, have passed away. She could in no other way so effectually disavow any such injury as we think she does by assuming now as her own the ground upon which we then stood. It would tell little for our claims to the character of a just and magnanimous people, if we should so far consent to be guided by the law of retaliation as to lift up buried injuries from their graves to oppose against what national consistency and the national conscience compel us to regard as a claim intrinsically right.

Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my satisfaction that, by the adjustment of the present case upon principles confessedly American, and yet, as I trust, mutually satisfactory to both of the nations concerned, a question is finally and rightly settled between them, which, heretofore exhausting not only all forms of peaceful discussion, but also the arbitrament of war itself, for more than half a century alienated the two countries from each other and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all other nations.

The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your Lordship a renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD

LORD LYONS TO MR. SEWARD

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861.

Hon. Wm. H Seward, &c., &c.:

SIR:—I have this morning received the note which you did me the honor to address to me yesterday, in answer to Earl Russell's dispatch of the 30th November last, relative to the removal of Mr. Mason, Mr. Slidell, Mr. Macfarland and Mr. Eustis from the British mail packet Trent.

I will, without any loss of time, forward to Her Majesty's Government a copy of the important communication which you have made to me.

I will also, without delay, do myself the honor to confer with you personally on the arrangements to be made for delivering the four gentlemen to me, in order that they may again be placed under the protection of the British flag.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

LYONS.

M. THOUVENEL TO M. MERCIER.

(Translation.)

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, Paris, Dec. 3, 1861.

SIR:—The arrest of Messieurs Mason and Slidell on board of the English packet Trent by an American cruiser, has produced in France, if not the same emotion as in England, at least extreme astonishment and sensation. Public sentiment was at once engrossed with the lawfulness and the consequence of such an act, and the impression on which has resulted from this has not been for an instant doubtful.

The fact has appeared so much out of accordance with the ordinary rules of international law, that it has chosen to throw the responsibility for it exclusively on the commander of the San Jacinto. It is not yet given to us to know whether this supposition is well founded, and the Government of the Emperor has, therefore, also had to examine the question raised by the taking away of the two passengers from the Trent. The desire to contribute to prevent a conflict, perhaps imminent between two powers, for which it is animated by sentiments equally friendly, and the duty to uphold, for the purpose of placing the right of its own flag under shelter from any attack, certain principles essential to the security of neutrals, have, after mature reflection, convinced it that it could not, under the circumstances, remain entirely silent.

If, to our deep regret, the Cabinet at Washington were disposed to approve the conduct of the Commander of the San Jacinto, it would be either by considering Messrs. Mason and Slidell as enemies, or as seeing in them nothing but rebels. In the one as in the other case there would be a forgetfulness, extremely annoying, of principles upon which we have always found the United States in agreement with us.

By what title in effect would the American cruiser, in the first case, have arrested Mason and Slidell? The United States have admitted with us, in the treaties concluded between the two countries, that the freedom of the flag extends itself over the persons found on board, should they be enemies of one of the two parties, unless the question is of military people actually in the service of the enemy.—Messrs. Mason and Slidell were, therefore, by virtue of this principle, which we have never found any difficulty in causing to be inserted in our treaties of friendship and commerce, perfectly at liberty under the neutral flag of England.

Doubtless it will not be pretended that they could be considered as contraband of war. That which constitutes contraband of war is not yet, it is true, exactly settled. The limitations are not absolutely the same for all the powers; but in what relates to persons, the special stipulations which are found in the treaties concerning military people define plainly the character of those who only can be seized upon by belligerents; but there is no need to demonstrate that Messrs. Mason and Slidell could not be assimilated to persons in that category. There remains, therefore, to invoke, in explanation of their capture, only the pretext that they were the bearers of official dispatches from the enemy; but this is the moment to recall a circumstance which governs all this affair, and which renders the conduct of the American cruiser unjustifiable.

The Trent was not destined to a point belonging to one of the belligerents. She was carrying to a neutral country her cargo and her passengers, and moreover it was in a neutral port that they were taken. If it were admissable under such conditions, the neutral flag does not completely cover the persons and merchandise it carries, its immunity would be nothing more than an idle word; at any moment the commerce and navigation of third powers would have to suffer from their innocent and even their indirect relations with the one or the other of the belligerents. These last would no longer find themselves as having only the right to exact from the neutral entire impartiality, and to interdict all intermeddling on his part, in acts of hostility. They would impose on his freedom of commerce and navigation restrictions which modern international law has refused to admit as legitimate! And we should, in a word, fall back upon vexatious practices, against which, in other epochs, no power has more earnestly protested than the United States.

If the Cabinet at Washington would only look on the two persons arrested as rebels, whom it is always lawful to seize, the question, to place it on other ground, could not be solved, however, in a sense in favor of the commander of the San Jacinto. There would be in such case misapprehensions of the principles which makes a vessel a portion of the territory of the nation whose flag it bears, and violation of that immunity which prohibits a foreign sovereign, by consequence, from the exercise of his jurisdiction. It certainly is not necessary to recall to mind with what energy, under every circumstance, the Government of the United States has maintained this immunity, and the right of asylum which is the consequence of it.

Not wishing to enter upon a more deep discussion of the question raised by the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, I have said enough, I think, to settle the point that the Cabinet at Washington could not, without striking a blow at the principles which all neutral nations are alike interested in holding in respect, nor without taking the attitude of contradiction of its own course up to this time, give its approbation to the proceedings of the commander of the San Jacinto. In this state of things, it evidently should not according to our views, hesitate about the determination to be taken.

Lord Lyons is already instructed to present the demand for satisfaction, which the English Cabinet is under the necessity of reducing to form, and which consists in the immediate release of the persons taken on board the Trent, and in sending explanations which may take from this act its offensive character towards the British flag.

The Federal Government will be inspired by a just and exalted feeling in deferring to these requests. One would search in vain to what end, for what interest, it would hazard or provoke by a different attitude a rupture with Great Britain.

For ourselves, we should see in that fact a deplorable complication in every respect of the difficulties with which the Cabinet at Washington has already to struggle, and a precedent of a nature seriously to disquiet all the powers which continue outside of the existing contest. We believe that we give evidence of loyal friendship for the Cabinet of Washington, by not permitting it to remain in ignorance of this condition of things, of our manner of regarding it. I request you, therefore, sir, to seize the first occasion of opening yourself frankly to Mr Seward, and, if he asks it, send him a copy of this dispatch.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

THOUVENEL.

Monsieur HENRI MERCIER, Minister of the Emperor at Washington.

MR SEWARD TO MR. MERCIER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27th, 1861.

SIR:—I have submitted to the President the copy you were so good as to give me of the dispatch addressed to you on the 3d December, instant, concerning the recent proceedings of Capt Wilkes, in arresting certain persons on board of the British Contract and Mail Steamer Trent.

Before receiving the paper, however, the President had decided upon the disposition to be made of the subject, which has caused so much anxiety in Europe. That disposition of the subject, as I think, renders unnecessary any discussion of it in reply to the comments on M Thouvenel I am permitted, however to say that M. Thouvenel has not been in error in supposing, first, that the governament of the United States has not acted in any spirit of disregard of the rights or of the sensibilities of the British nation, and that he is equally just in assuming that the United States would consistently vindicate, by their practice on the occasion, the character they have so long maintained, as an advocate of the most liberal principles concerning the rights of neutral States in maritime war.

When the French Government shall come to see at large the views of this government and those of the government of Great Britain on the subject now in question, and to compare them with the views expressed by M. Thouvenel on the part of France, it will probably perceive that while it must be admitted that those three powers are equally impressed with the same desire for the establishment of principles favorable to neutral rights, there is at the same time, not such an entire argument concerning the application of these principles as is desirable to secure that important object.

The government of the United States will be happy if the occasion which has elicited this correspondence can be improved so as to secure a more definite agreement upon the whole subject by all maritime powers.

You will assure M. Thouvenel that this Government appreciates as well the frankness of his explanations as the spirit of friendship and good will towards the United States in which they are expressed.

It is a sincere pleasure for the United States to exchange assurances of a friendship which had its origin in associations the most sacred in the history of both countries.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration. WM. H. SEWARD.

MR HENRI MERCIER, &c., &c.

To the Editors of the Journal:—

The Richmond Examiner, in its Saturday's issue, seems to be terribly exercised upon the subject of the passport system, and the facilities which it affords for the ingress and egress of Jewish spies and extortioners to and from the Confederacy.

We cannot help feeling sorry to see the Examiner confine itself only to one side of this important question, to one aspect only of this system which offers such facilities to itinerant travellers and merchants between the two hostile countries, and which certainly does subserve the two-fold purposes of speculation and espionage. Why does the Examiner bow to the venerable but disgraceful prejudices of a less tolerant age by charging this abuse of a humane indulgence between belligerent nations to one class of individuals, when the fact is evident that this system belongs to no particular race? We would fain ask, if, in the aggregate of those "hook-nosed Jews," there are none of those perpendicular sons of Yankee mothers whose peaked noses and prying eyes and puckered mouths are peering and poking and twisting into every thing except what concerns them. These rascals have permission from very high authorities on the other side to sneak into the Confederacy with whatever chattels they may be fortunate enough to smuggle along without detection. These Yankee spies are passing daily into the Confederacy, from all directions, and the same edition of the Examiner referred to above contains a lengthy account of one of these, a Doctor King from Rhode Island, with as much ceremony and pomp as though he had been an Embassador engaged in official duties, or at least on some more errand and occupation than that espionage.

Let not the exponent of the people's rights talk so glibly of "hook-nosed Jews" until it has purified its own sanctuary and the city of Richmond from Yankee adventurers and abolitionists.

The Jews of this country are at least as loyal to its interests as any other class of foreigners, perhaps more. They are to be found in high positions in our departments of state, and form in the fields of active military service, a formidable breast-work of manly chests against the bayonets pointed at our homes and firesides.

We are indebted to the Jews for all our religion and much of our law, and also for that institution which more than four hundred thousand soldiers, are armed in defending. The ancient Jews conceived and established a principle of natural aristocracy, founded in the dominion of the superior over the barbarous and inferior races. For this rule of a true political philosophy, derived from the sources of our religion, we are indebted to these people.

That the Jews are the professional merchants and usurers of all countries wherever their lots have been cast, under the curse of prophesy, we are free to admit, and for this, history has long since vouchsafed an ample apology.

The tyranny of Asiatic and European nations for fourteen hundred years forced this profession upon them, as the only means of subsistence, in the absence of all other rights of citizenship. It has only been a few years since the boasted freedom of British legislation emancipated this very large class of her most useful and frugal subjects: which was effected through the efforts of the accomplished D'Israeli and Lord George Bentinck, and which marks a new era in the Christian civilization of the old world.

The Northern papers abound with invectives against these people on account of their scarcity in the abolition army, which fact has not been complained of in the South, where the Jews were among the very first to open their houses to the sick and wounded, and to come forward to the aid of the South with men and money.

L.

CAMP STEPHENS, Jan. 1st, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The undersigned returns the thanks of the Moore's Creek Rifle Guards to the Moore's Creek Soldier's Aid Society, and to the ladies of Upper Black River, for having supplied the Company with bed clothes and socks, together with many articles of wearing apparel. The names of the donors being mislaid, he is unable to give a list of articles furnished by each—but is happy to say they need nothing more. JOHN R. HAWES,

Capt. Com'dg Co. E., 18th Reg. N. C. V.

DEPARTURE OF YANKEES.—Two hundred and forty Yankees, who have been exchanged for an equal number of ours taken by the enemy, were sent to Newport News on yesterday, at 7 o'clock, in the steamer Northampton, in charge of Cap. Gibbs. Some of the prisoners appeared sad at the prospect of leaving, and a few glad.—Cheers were interchanged between them and those left behind. The prisoners were what are called Bull Runners, having been captured on the 21st of July.

Richmond Examiner, 4th inst.

GEN. WISE.—A private dispatch from Norfolk says that Gen. Henry A. Wise, assigned to the command of the forces at Currituck, on the North Carolina coast, left that city yesterday morning on a preliminary visit to his field of operations.—*Richmond Dispatch 4th inst.*

Forney's Philadelphia *Press* says:

THE EFFECT AT HARRISBURG.—We understand upon good authority that Gov. Curtin, on receipt of the English news, stated that after the middle of January no military forces should leave the State.

WOODEN SHOE MANUFACTORY.—We visited a day or two since, the *Wooden Shoe* Manufactory of Messrs Theim & Fraps, of this City, whose advertisement appears in our paper to-day. We had frequently heard of this establishment, but we had no idea, until our visit to it, that it was so thorough and interesting in its operations as we found it to be. The enterprising manufacturers have in their employment some thirty hands, and are turning out about one hundred pair of shoes per day. The shape and size of the shoe are first marked and sawed out, and then it is bored and scooped out, and fashioned at the bottom, and sand papered, and lined, and painted, and topped with leather, and thus finished in various rooms in the same building.—Most of this work is done by machinery, driven by steam. The wood used is gum and poplar, which is well steamed before the shoe is made. We understand these shoes are actually lighter than the leather brogan of the same number, and as for durability, the bottoms will last until the next war. We learn that Messrs. Theim & Fraps, who are finishing one hundred pair per day, have more orders than they can fill.

Wooden shoes are worn in the northern part of Europe, and in some localities in this country; but we suppose this is the first manufactory of the sort, by machinery and steam, which has been established.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We learn that the Choctaw nation, which has already ten regiments in active service, has tendered another to the President, who has ordered it to report for active service in Floyd's Brigade.—*Rich. Examiner.*

FROM THE POTOMAC.—On Thursday at Cockpit Point, eight miles above Evansport, two tugs engaged our batteries for three hours and then withdrew. No damage to us. We think the tugs were hit.

The rumors of intended attacks on Evansport from above and below have not yet been verified.

Fredericksburg News, 4th inst.

FIRE IN WAYNESBORO.—A large warehouse, on the plantation of John Wright, esq., of this town, in which his crop was housed, was discovered to be on fire about one o'clock on Thursday last, at Waynesboro, about one mile from town. The house contained about 46,000 pounds of seed cotton; between 150 and 180 barrels of corn: 75 bushels of peas; all his farming utensils and a saddle and bridle. In a few hours all were consumed except enough seed cotton to make about 22 bales

The ware house belonged to the North Carolina Rail Road Company. The origin of the fire is not known.—*Goldsboro Tribune, 7th inst.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 4th, 1862.

The Government has official intelligence confirming Col McIntosh's recent battle

Judge Hemphill, member of Congress from Texas, died at the Exchange Hotel this morning.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 5th, 1862.

The Yankees have been making recent incursions on the Peninsula, destroying considerable property about Bethel.

General Lee telegraphs to the War Department that the Yankees have retreated from the mainland and have gone to Port Royal Island.

Conflicting reports reach us from the Mountains, but it is evident that the Federals are making demonstrations at various points. The mail agent from Staunton tells the Post Master here that Col. Johnson is at Alleghany, and says that he can hold his position, but he apprehends that his supplies will be interrupted.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 6th, 1862.

The New York Herald of the 2d inst. has been received here. Its Washington correspondent says that McClellan is advancing in the direction and discipline of his army, and that supplies will soon advance for his columns on the Potomac and by sea.

The cause of the retarded movements of the fleet, was the difficulties with England.

Advices from Louisville to the 31st December, state that the North Bank of Kentucky had suspended, and that the People's Bank at Bowling Green had re-organized.

At Louisville there were rumors of engagements in Southern Kentucky, but they were considered unreliable.

Advices from Cincinnati on the 31st Dec., state that Gen. Buckner's cavalry on yesterday appeared near the Federal pickets, and it is supposed that they intend attacking Gen. McCook in force, destroy the Green River bridges, and retire.

Advices from Washington on the 31st December, state that Federal reconnoisances show that the Confederates have a strong picket guard beyond Dranesville, and that there were no troops at Dranesville.

Further reconnoisances show that the Confederates have moved their outer lines backward a few miles, indicating that they are going into winter quarters.

The Maryland Legislature has met. Henry Winter Davis, Reverdy Johnson and Thomas Swann are competing canndidates for the Federal Senate.

BOSTON, Jan. 1st.—Messrs. Mason and Slidell have left for Provincetown, there to take passage on the steamer Rinaldo for Europe.

The body of Col. Hugh McLeod, has arrived in Richmond *en route* for Texas. He died at Dumfries on the 3d inst.—He was a native Georgian, and commanded the celebrated Santa Fe expedition under President Lamar.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 6th, 1862.

In Congress to-day eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Ochiltree of Texas, Johnson of Arkansas, Boyce of South Carolina, Venable of North Carolina, and Pryor of Virginia, on the death of Judge Hemphill.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and a committee of one from each State appointed to arrange the funeral ceremonies. The funeral will take place to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

No other business was transacted.

The members are daily returning from the enjoyment of the holidays.

In the absence of official facts I give the following:—Many extravagant reports have prevailed at Staunton for the past few days about Johnson's movements at Alleghany and the approach of the Federals, but many of them are discredited.

This forenoon reports exist of a battle near Romney, and our taking five hundred Federal prisoners Also of a skirmish near Hanging Rock, between Winchester and Romney. Like former reports from the mountain region, portions are probably true, but the most of them are confused and unreliable.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 7, 1862.

H. C. Wayne, the present Adjutant General of Georgia, has been appointed a Brigadier General in the Confederate service.

Vigorous skirmishing took place last week above Winchester and towards the Potomac. Several Federal prisoners were taken, and a few killed and wounded. On our side the Virginia and Arkansas regiments were principally engaged.

The members of Congress this morning were attending to Judge Hemphill's funeral, and the afternoon session was unimportant.

Intelligence from Camp Alleghany, Jan. 5th, states that apprehensions exist of the Yankees cutting off our supplies; and reports are current that the Federals are at Huntersville and Monterey, where there are large quantities of Confederate stores. Further intelligence is anxiously awaited

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 8th, 1862.

The New York *Herald* of the 4th inst., has been received at Norfolk. The Asia has arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 21st ult. The Northern and foreign news is unusually uninteresting.

PETERSBURG, VA., Jan. 6th, 1862.

A flag of truce from Old Point Comfort brings the Norfolk Day Book the New York Herald of the 3d January.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell sailed in the British steamer Rinaldo from Provincetown on the first of January, in a perfect hurricane.

Gen. McClellan and Mr. Marcy are better.

Three thousand troops for Butler's expedition sailed in the Constitution on the 3d January.

Gen. Williams [British] of Kars, is erecting fortifications to command Detroit.

The Spanish troops entered the city and fort at Vera Cruz on the 17th December, without opposition. The Mexicans abandoned their artillery and munitions of war.

The French fleet had arrived at Havana.

The London Times is highly indignant at the stone blockade, and calls it "an act of hostility to the whole human race."

The French press criticise Lincoln's message unfavorably.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 6th, 1862.

Gen. Jeff Thompson leaves to-morrow for New Orleans.

Gen. Price is reported at Springfield, Missouri, with ten thousand men.

Military movements, to clean out the Federals in Northern Missouri, will be made soon.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 5th, 1862.

The Legislative Council of Kentucky, on yesterday elected Henry C. Burnet and Wm. E. Simms as Confederate Senators.

It was reported at Bowling Green on yesterday that four thousand Federals were at Brownsville on yesterday, and that their cavalry scouts, consisting of about three hundred, had driven in some thirty Confederate pickets.

Capt. Eaton, who deserted from Lincoln's army at Calhoun, reached Hopkinsville on the night of the 31st December, and four other deserters arrived on the 1st inst.

Clark reports the Federal army at Calhoun as being demoralized. Desertions occur daily, and threats of mutiny are defiantly made. He states that dissatisfaction pervades the army itself, and that the men will desert by thousands.

LATER FROM LOUISVILLE AND PADUCAH.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7th, 1862.

A gentleman direct from Louisville, says that the Federal army between Louisville and Bowling Green ammounts to one hundred thousand men, about twenty-five thousand of whom are unfit for duty,—the larger portion in consequence of sickness.

The Federals are pushing forward the work on Green river bridge, which will be completed in a few days, when a probable movement will be made towards Bowling Green.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from Paducah, says it is reported that the Federals intend concentrating a force of one hundred thousand men at that place.

It is reported here this evening that the Federals are crossing Green river in considerable force.

HANDSBORO', MISS., Jan. 7th, 1862.

No additional fleet in the (Mississippi) Sound. The enemy seem to be doing but little. The firing and consternation on the 3d, is reported to have resulted in seriously injuring a French vessel off Ship Island.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4th, 1862.

A British steamer has arrived in a Confederate port, bringing a large quantity of munitions of war and other valuable articles.

TAKE NOTICE.

All publications of donations, exceeding ten lines, will hereafter be charged for at our regular rates of advertising. Daily paper five cents per line. Weekly paper ten cents per line. We will publish acknowledgments cheerfully but not unnecessary details.

All obituary notices will be charged the same rates, and none will be published in our columns unless the cash is paid in advance. We are forced in self-defence to adopt and adhere to this rule, and we cannot and will not keep accounts of such matters. December 28th, 1861.

THE DAILY JOURNAL can be had by the volunteers in camp at 50 cents per month.

News from the Coast.

Captain S. Elliott, Jr., of the Beaufort Artillery, with a detachment of his own Company and a number of men from Captain Radcliff's command, at Red Bluff, went on a scouting expedition Thursday and returned home Saturday morning, with seventy-four beef cattle, a large quantity of forage, provisions, &c., from several of the Islands exposed to the depredations of the enemy.—They visited Port Royal Ferry, as far as the bulkhead, and report all that neighborhood clear, the enemy having re-embarked, and not a gun boat to be seen. Five freshly made graves were discovered in the vicinity of the late conflict, showing the loss of the enemy to have been severe, as an eye witness states that several of their men were borne off on the shoulders of their comrades.

The repulse of the enemy on Wednesday was another brilliant achievement of the bayonet in the hands of Southern men with hearts fired with Southern spirit.—It furnishes additional evidence of the weak point of the foe with whom we have to contend, and the superiority of Southern valor. This fight has served greatly to elate our troops, for if the enemy attempts an advance his artillery can only be got forward with most enormous labor and by snail-like approaches through narrow defiles, where every inch of ground will be hotly contested by our sharpshooters and the bayonets of an infuriated soldiery.

We regret to learn that in the late encounter Lieut. Power, a gallant young officer in Colonel Jones' regiment, was killed by the same shell from the enemy which took off some seven or eight of our men at one stroke. The regiment was marching in column of four, when a bell on board of one of the enemy's gunboats was heard to ring, and a moment after a shell passed through the advancing column, knocking down its victims, and exploded at a distance of about forty yards from the ranks. Not one of our men was killed by a musket ball. The enemy fired one volley at the four companies of Col. Dunovant's regiment who charged on them. Two of Col. Dunovant's men were slightly injured by this volley, and two more killed by the shell from the gunboat. The force which landed at the ferry marched up in two divisions and by different roads.—One division was met by Col. Jones' men and the other by the four companies from Col. Dunovant's regiment, and both were driven back by the charge with the bayonet.

We learn that after the fight was over a flag of truce went over from our side with a proposition for time to remove the wounded. Drs. E. B. Turnipseed and Huogh, while bringing them off, and dressing the wounds of those requiring immediate attention, were fired upon by the enemy. Comment is unnecessary.

The Yankee prisoner who was found on the field wounded, had been shot through the lung. When our men first approached he begged most piteously for his life, expecting to receive no quarter. When taken to the hospital, however, he became somewhat bolder, it is supposed from the delerium caused by his wound, and abused the South with a great deal of the coarse bombastic language of the Northern press, saying that the South was about to cave in, &c. He died about 12 o'clock Thursday night.

We omitted to mention in our former reports the important service rendered by a section of Captain Walter Leak's Virginia battery, which had taken up a strong position and fired several rounds at the enemy with good effect.

The accounts of the affair at Port Royal Ferry have so far been furnished by passengers. All newspaper correspondence from our camps has, we learn, been specially prohibited by an order from Gen. Lee, which is read to the troops daily at dress parade. Our readers, therefore, we hope, will make due allowances for any inaccuracies that may occur. We have learned only one of the names of the privates killed in this affair, namely, private Vanlandingham, of Lancaster.

It was currently rumored in the city yesterday that the enemy had again made a demonstration on General Evans' command, and driven in his pickets. Passengers by the Road, however, who left White Point and Adams' Run Sunday morning, report all quiet in that neighborhood.—*Charleston Courier, 6th inst.*

THE NEWS FROM THE PENINSULA.—From dispatches recently received from Gen. Magruder, it would appear that that officer was under the impression that he would soon receive a visit from his Yankee friends domiciled at Fortress Monroe and Newport News.—We learn that on Saturday all orders issued permitting soldiers to leave camp were countermanded and that several of them with regular furloughs were taken off the Curtis Peck when that steamer stopped at Grove Wharf. In this connection we may add that two regiments of the Richmond militia—the 19th, Col. Thos. J. Evans, and the 179th, Col. Richard F. Morris, have been ordered to rendezvous on the 7th inst., the first at Navy Hill, and the second on Church Hill for inspection and drill. The men have been ordered to appear on the ground with such arms as they may be able to procure. The orders for the assembling of the two regiments may have been issued in consequence of Gen. Magruder's dispatches.—*Rich. Eng., 6th inst.*

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.—There has been no arrival from the flotilla since our last report. Small vessels continue to run the blockade daily. Three barges, with provisions for the army, arrived at Alexandria yesterday morning, in tow of a steam tug, having

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1862.

The Correspondence.

We have read carefully the correspondence in relation to the Mason and Slidell affair, as copied from the Washington *National Intelligencer*, of the 28th ult.—We append a synopsis. The correspondence is given elsewhere in full:

The first letter in the series is from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, U. S. Minister to England. In this letter, referring to the possibility of the recognition of the Confederate States by England and France, he says, "I have never for a moment believed that such recognition could take place without producing immediately a war between the United States and all the recognizing powers." As to the seizure made on board the Trent, he defers the expression of any opinion in regard to it, simply stating that as Captain Wilkes had no instructions whatever to seize the Commissioners, the future discussion of the subject is relieved from any complications with which such instructions might have surrounded it. This letter is dated Nov. 30th. The second letter in the series is from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, and by a strange coincidence bears date on the same day, Nov. 30th, 1861.

Like nearly all English and Confederate diplomatic and state papers, it is short and business-like, therein contrasting strongly with the extreme long-windedness which too generally marked those of the old government. It simply states the circumstances of the capture on board the Trent as given in the letter of Commander Williams, Agent for Mails on board the Mail contract steamer Trent. These circumstances are already familiar to our readers. After this statement, Earl Russell's letter says that "it thus appears that certain individuals have thus been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law." Earl Russell expresses the trust that when these facts are brought under the consideration of the United States government, that government will of its own accord offer such redress as alone could satisfy a British nation, namely, the liberation of the four gentlemen, and their delivery to Lord Lyons, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the outrage which has been committed.

This letter of Earl Russell's does not occupy over half a column. Mr. Seward's reply takes up four solid long columns of the *Enquirer*. We find great difficulty in even attempting a synopsis of it, since it is literally impossible to fix upon any point which can truly be said to express its meaning with any definiteness. We have no idea that Mr. Seward wished to express any definite meaning. His success consists in his obscurity. His letter is dated December 26th, 1861. It must be read to be appreciated. We do not say—to be *understood*, for *that* is evidently not its intention, but we think it will hardly be satisfactory to the British government.

As near as we can see, Seward asks at the outstart five questions which he answers in the affirmative, viz: Were the parties arrested contraband? Might Captain Wilkes lawfully stop and search the Trent for these contraband persons and dispatches? Might he exercise that right in a lawful and proper manner? Having found the suspected persons on board and in presumed possession of the contraband dispatches, had he a right to capture the persons? Did he exercise the right of capture in the manner allowed and recognized by the law of nations? These questions and their answers are brought forward to sustain the ground assumed in the following paragraph, when after attempting to controvert some part of the statement of facts made by commander Williams, he, Seward says:—

"Your Lordship will now perceive that the case before us, instead of presenting a merely flagrant act of violence on the part of Captain Wilkes, as might well be inferred from the incomplete statement of it that went up to the British Government, was undertaken as a simple, legal and belligerent proceeding of Captain Wilkes to arrest and capture a neutral vessel engaged in carrying contraband of war, for the use and benefit of the insurgents."

Mr. Seward, after assuming all this, goes into a long discussion upon the technical process of reaching contrabands like Mason and Slidell, by the seizure and condemnation of the vessel carrying them, thus obtaining a moral verdict against them, or in what other way, and finds all unsatisfactory. He thinks that Captain Wilkes might have seized the Trent and carried her into a convenient port, but did not for reasons satisfactory to his government and which justify his course in their eyes, nevertheless although this satisfaction with Capt. Wilkes' course is avowed, all the results of that course are given up on the demand of the English government and the detained persons are surrendered. His conclusion is:—

"The four persons are now held in custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them."

In the course of his lengthy reply, Mr. Seward chooses to speak carelessly about our "pretended" Ministers, President and so forth—about such "unimportant persons" as Messrs. Mason and Slidell, "the waning proportions" of "the rebellion" and so on, the whole being a strange compound of bombast and submissiveness.

Lord Lyons replies on the 27th, acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Seward's letter, of which he will promptly forward a copy to England, and without delay confer personally about the delivery of the four gentlemen.

A significant document is a letter from M. Thouvenel, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to M. Mercier, French Minister at Washington, in which equally high grounds as are taken by the British government, if as strong and direct a personal concern is not expressed.—It appears evident that the French and English government were prepared to act fully in concert and will be prepared to do so hereafter in all matters relating to this country. Mr. Seward replies that he trusts his action in reply to the demands of the British government will also be satisfactory to that of France. M. Thouvenel's letter is dated 3rd December, 1861, being three days later than that of Earl Russell.

DROWNED.—This morning about 9 o'clock Mr. A. B. Utley, whilst on the wharf in the lower part of the town, fell over into the river, and was drowned. His body was recovered in a short time, and every effort made to resuscitate life, but without effect. Mr. Utley, we believe, was a native of Chatham county, in this State, but for several years past had been a resident of this town. He was about 60 years old and leaves a family and a large circle of acquaintances to mourn his death.—*Daily Journal, 2d inst.*

INQUEST.—Coroner R. B. Jones held a Jury of Inquest yesterday over the body of Wm. Collins, a free negro, who died on Tuesday night. The Jury rendered their verdict, that the deceased came to his death from a wound inflicted by a pistol ball fired by one Elvin Artis, a free negro, on the 15th of last November.

Artis has been under bond ever since the affray, but is now confined in jail, to await his trial at the next term of the Superior Court for this county.

Daily Journal, 2d inst.

WE HAD the pleasure yesterday of seeing the State Salt Commissioner, Dr. J. M. Worth, who was down here, we presume upon business connected with his official duties. We have no doubt the Doctor will do all that intelligence and energy can do to meet the public wants.—*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

A General View of Things.

THE ANTICIPATED great battle in Kentucky has not yet come off, and, so far as we can see, it is almost impossible to see when it will. The Federal forces under General Buel, who made such a parade of crossing Green River for the purpose of attacking the position of General Johnston at Bowling Green, and thus performing an "on," but this time "on to Nashville" instead of "on to Richmond," have thought better of it and turned back. Their great superiority in numbers would have justified them in attacking General Johnston, and even in a military sense, they ought to have done so. The General would have accepted battle on on his own ground, that is, he would have awaited their attack, notwithstanding the disparity between his forces and the Federals, but he would not have been justified in advancing upon and attacking them on their ground. Such, at least, appears to be the view taken of the case by those who ought to be able to form an opinion.

While the vast Federal forces on the North side of the Green River, prevent, for the present, any progress being made by General Johnston's force advancing from Green River for the relief of Central Kentucky, these Federal forces in their turn are held in check by General Johnston's lines guarding the road to Tennessee. The real advance on either side must be made farther to the East by rousing the people of Kentucky themselves.—Since the report of Secretary Cameron and the Message of Mr. Lincoln virtually making this an abolition war, the great preponderating strength of the people of Kentucky appears likely to be thrown for the Confederates. All they want is arms. Fifty thousand stand of arms in Missouri and Kentucky would add immediately fifty thousand men to the Confederate ranks. The Lincoln commanders evidently cannot trust their Kentucky volunteers.

The operations of the Federalists on Mississippi Sound, occupying Ship Island, Baloxi and other points, seem to us to be aimed more directly at Mobile than New Orleans. The last point on the coast which they have occupied is not quite fifty miles West of the city of Mobile, which is much more approachable by both land and water than New Orleans. Either by the Lakes or by the Mississippi, New Orleans is very hard of approach, as the slightest study of its topography will at once show. We doubt if any attack will be made upon that city from the sea. Whether the enemy can *descend* the Mississippi so as to reach New Orleans is a different thing. We do not think they can, but if they cannot, it appears to be almost certain that they cannot *ascend* that river. Of course we do not predicate our remarks simply upon the failure of the English under Packenham, for naturally the swift current of the Mississippi that could not be successfully stemmed by a fleet of sailing vessels, would not be equally insurmountable by steamers; but the fact still remains that there is a heavy current, and farther, that the river is comparatively narrow and devious, not admitting of many vessels abreast, but affording defensible points at many turns. The approach by way of the Lakes will be found equally difficult to force and easy to defend, we think.—Mobile Bay may be gradually approached by means of lodgments made at points on the Mississippi Sound, and the fall of Mobile would be apt to involve that of Pensacola. It is for these reasons that we think the primary object of Butler's expedition, concentrating on the Mississippi coast, is to menace Mobile, though whether they will venture an actual advance remains to be seen. It is at the least doubtful. The small towns and watering places on the Mississippi coast will probably be occupied, and for the present it cannot be prevented, for unfortunately we have no navy, or none worthy of the name.

We have heard much recently of an expedition fitting out at Annapolis, the land forces of which are to be commanded by General Burnside, a regular officer of the old army. The destination of this force is a matter of speculation. At first it was supposed likely that it was intended to be directed against Yorktown, and in anticipation of an attack General Magruder issued a general order to the command there.

Again the report gained some currency that the expedition was designed for some point on the North Carolina coast, rumor having even gone so far as to designate Newbern as the precise place. The fact that, as reported, the expedition is supplied with a large proportion of light draft steamers, suitable for shallow watars, seemed to give color and plausibility to this supposition

The latest rumour connects Burnside's expedition with an attack upon the Potomac batteries, simultaneous with an advance by the "Grand Army" under McClellan, the expedition to be thrown in the rear of our lines, while McClelland advanced on the front.

To all these rumours some amount of significance attaches, and no doubt due attention has been given to them by the proper authorities. We know that Gen. Magruder has been prepared. We have reason to know that General Holme,s always careful, will be doubly so. The most current supposition recently in regard to an attack on North Carolina has pointed to somewhere in the vicinity of Swansboro', in Onslow county, as the point of debarkation for the invaders, who might thus attempt to march to and seize the railroad, and then cut off Fort Macon from supplies or reinforcements, or even to penetrate to Newbern and the interior. These are speculations indulged in both here and at the North, and are given for what they may be worth.

Strangely enough, as yet, none of these speculations connect Wilmington with the objects of this Burnside expedition. We need hardly say that this affords no guarantee whatever that it is not so connected, as, of course the enemy would not take the trouble to warn us of our danger, and parties at other points have naturally their attention called to their own danger, real or supposed, and could hardly be expected to spend their time in warning us. Without wishing to create any unnecessary alarm, we need scarcely say that the complete silence of the enemy in regard to this place is no ground for extra security, but rather the reverse.

We have thus endeavored to glance rapidly over the ground. At present it is difficult to form any distinct idea as to the progress of events in Missouri. General Price holds the Lincolnites in check in Missouri and thus prevents their advancing South during the winter. When the summer comes they dare not attempt it. Our people have had a slight brush with the invaders near Port Royal Ferry, in South Carolina, and have held them in check. It does not appear that any of our North Carolina troops were engaged on this occasion.

WE TAKE it that camping is healthier than editing.—We saw our friend Captain Sinclair, former editor of the *Carolinian* in Fayetteville, in our office this morning, and we never saw a man who had gained more by the change of habits. A perfect picture of health, strength and vigor, the Captain evidently finds the life to suit him, and we have no doubt that he suits it, as he enjoys the reputation of being one of the best officers in the army. He belongs to the 5th Regiment N. C. State Troops, of which we think he is senior Captain.

P. S.—So it is healthier than being Sheriff. We have just seen Major Hall, and find him also very much improved in physical health. Also Captain Hines.—All have gained in weight.—*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

OUR telegraphs to-day will be found long and interesting, and will repay a careful perusal. Evidently "the plot thickens," the "beginning of the end" approaches.

AN OMEN.—The first instance of perfectly fair, pleasant weather about the first of January, that has been seen here in six years, has been experienced this week. The air has been bright, clear, and balmy. We trust that this may prove an omen of a bright future to open on the Confederate States during this year of 1862.

A NEW BRANCH OF BUSINESS.—A few weeks since we alluded to some ground-pea oil made by Mr. Nixon, which we have been trying on our machinery, and which we found to answer all the purposes of a lubricating fluid as well as any oil we had been using, being equal for light machinery to sperm oil, and it would no doubt be just as pleasant a table oil as that made from the olive.

We noticed this morning at the establishment of Messrs. T. C. & B. G. Worth on the wharf, arrangements in progress and nearly completed for going into the business pretty extensively, in the shape of sheller, rollers for breaking up the peas, hydraulic press for squeezing the oil out, and a steam engine to operate the whole affair. We trust that the Messrs. Worth may find a fair reward for their enterprise in supplying a desideratum so much needed as oil for machinery. The oil made by Mr. Nixon is of such a quality as to leave no doubt of its value, and render it no longer an experiment.—*Daily Journal, 2d inst.*

THE NEW theatre of war seems to evidently be Kentucky. To that State the Lincoln government is sending vast bodies of men, their main army in the vicinity of Green River being probably not less than one hundred thousand men. What the Confederate force at and near Bowling Green may be, would be difficult to say, but it is believed to be sufficient, headed as it is by the most experienced general on the continent, Albert Sidney Johnston, for we leave General Scott out of the count, he being superannuated and retired.

By the way, we lately saw a gentleman who had in some way passed through some portions of the North West, and his account is that the Western States are even more determined in their hostility than the Northern or Eastern. "The last man and the last dollar" is their common form of expression, when referring to the length to which they are willing to go in carrying on the present war. They are not exactly abolitionists, but they are impressed with the belief that their prosperity will be ruined by allowing the Lower Mississippi to run through foreign territory, thus virtually giving to a foreign government the control of their outlet to the Gulf of Mexico. They think also that by the severance they will lose their best market.

PATENTS.—Among the patents issued by the Confederate government we find the following to citizens of North Carolina: Henry Domler, Wilmington, N. C., Military Caps; Frederick J. Gardner, Newbern, N. C., Cartridges; J. L. Jones, Tally Ho, Carriage Wheels; T. W. Moore, Person county, Ploughs; Jas. P. Rankin, Marion, breach-loading Gun.

THE THING DONE.—It will be seen that Messrs. Mason and Slidell have been given up and that Secretary Seward has promptly yielded to the demands of England, if, indeed, he has not anticipated them, so that that complication has been got rid of by the Lincoln Cabinet, but not exactly in the most honorable style.

Charles H. Foster, Marshal of the District of North Carolina, by appointment of President Lincoln! Surely Foster is determined to have an office connected with this State.

THE Richmond *Examiner* thinks that the high premium on specie is occasioned by parties gathering it up to pay for goods smuggled through from the North. This is probably the true explanation.

WE HAVE from Mr. Whitaker, DeBows Review for December, 1861. Although somewhat reduced in size, the Review shows no falling off in interest or value. The table of contents of the December number is rich, and the matter no doubt instructive and interesting.

The Review is published monthly in Charleston and New Orleans, at $5 *per annum* in advance. The postage is 12½ cents quarterly, in advance.

THE Southern Cultivator for December, 1861, has just reached us. This number completes the 19th volume. The first number of the 20th volume will be issued about the 15th of this month. The Cultivator is a valuable work to the farmer, and we should like to see its circulation extended in this section. Subscription price only $1 for single copies; six copies $5; twelve copies for $10. Twenty-five for $20, and one hundred copies for $75. Address D. Redmond, Augusta, Georgia.

MOST of our cotemporaries come to-day with articles more or less lengthy on the New Year, and some on the old one. The articles devoted to the new year are, of course, prospective, those on the old retrospective in their character. The tone is generally confident, universally hopeful. There are no fears of ultimate failure, but a general expression of trust that by this time next year we may all be in the enjoyment of peace, prosperity and happiness.

We think the people of the Northern Atlantic States are getting really sick of the war, all but the army contractors and other speculating parties. The back-bone of the war is now in the Northwest, and it is from that section that the vast hordes issue, that swarm over Kentucky and into Missouri. They will also get tired after a while, but there is more fighting stock out in that section than there is in the trading and manufacturing New England States.

Daily Journal, 2d inst.

The News at the North.

As will be seen by our telegraph the Northern papers do not much admire the surrender of Mason and Slidell, nor does Mr. Seward's reply to Lord Lyons impress the world by its manliness or dignity, but the reverse.

It is not pretended to be questioned by the Northern press that the surrender was virtually an involuntary one. That is, was made in obedience to the necessity of the case, and under the duress of a threatened war with England. The New York *Express* is, we think, right, in saying that this surrender to necessity will soon impose upon the Northern government other necessities in connection with Great Britain, to which it must yield or fight and that ninety days will not pass without a further insulting demand from the English oligarchy.

Even the least observant must have been struck with the sudden developement of a warlike feeling towards the Northern States immediately consequent upon the receipt of the news of the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board the Trent. It was not simply a warlike feeling but a bitter feeling; not merely the natural resentment of an insult or the proper determination to vindicate national honor. It was something deeper than all that and different from it. There was an evident alacrity in hailing this cause of offence that showed an anxiety to find it—a foregone conclusion that war was rather to be sought than avoided. Unless all indications fail, or we are wholly mistaken in interpreting them, England and France were glad to find in this affair that excuse which they had been sometime seeking for such intervention as would open our cotton and other products to their people, and their goods to ours. That they are animated by the same feeling still—that submission on the question of the Commissioners does not meet their real views, nor abate the danger of a conflict, nor even postpone it for any great length of time, seems to us almost certain. We think the *Express* hardly goes too far when it limits the time until the next demand is made upon the Lincoln government to ninety days. To break up the blockade and recognise the Confederacy at an early day, we believe is a foregone conclusion to which no temporary submissions on the part of the Lincoln Cabinet will interpose any permanent obstacles or even long delays.

☞ All the Yankee prisoners at Charleston, including Col. Corcoran, have been sent to Columbia, S. C

COL. S. L. FREMONT, Engineer and Superintendent of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad says that there is no corn waiting transportation at any warehouse of said road, except one hundred bushels at Halifax, and no flour at any warehouse. The train yesterday brought down all that was on the road, and only a small quantity at that. He adds "We can bring all that can be offered for two weeks."

It is proper to remark that dealers in flour have spoken of their supplies having been detained at High Point and other depots on the North Carolina Railroad, not on the Wilmington & Weldon.

IT WILL be seen that the fighting in South Carolina is likely to be quite brisk. The Federals evidently aim to make their way to the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road, and thus interpose themselves between our forces and break up our communication. Some of the fiercest conflicts of the war may be expected there.

THE subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the late fire in Charleston amounted in all to $152,026 57 up to Tuesday last.

To the Railroads.

There is not a bushel of meal at the grain stores, nor any corn fit to make meal out of, nor is there a barrel of flour on sale. There is plenty in the interior, so we are informed, but it can't be got down. Cannot the Railroads strain a point? Have they not *bowels* of compassion for us?

THE heavy firing reported to have been heard in the direction of Fort Caswell, on Wednesday, was from two blockading steamers off the Western bar. It is supposed they were practising at their guns.

THE FIENDISH FEROCITY OF THE ENEMY.—When twelve months ago, that groveling and diabolical abolition sheet, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, first suggested the propriety of cutting the levees of the Mississippi river, and "drowning out the rebellion" by a deluge of water, the infamous proposition met with the honest indignation of the whole people of the North But to-day it is far different. The actuality of war, with the bitterness engendered by it, begets sentiments and feelings in the abolition mind as ferocious as those of the Thug and the Sepoy. The Chicago *Tribune*, the most influential journal in the Northwest, furnishes us an example in point. Labouring under the foolish delusion that the late conflagration at Charleston was the result of a slave insurrection, this vile sheet asserts that there "never has fallen a more righteous retribution," and reasons in this wise:

"It was there that the rebellion was hatched. There the first gun was fired to disturb the harmony and dissever the ties of the nation. Sumter fell. By that act the country was plunged into a war, and brothers arrayed against brothers in the field. Already throughout the land widows and orphans are the innocent sufferers of this unholy rebellion. These mourners are in our own city, and in all the North, and the war has only fairly begun.

It adds that "the consequences may be appalling, but *they are just*," being "Heaven-sent and Heaven-directed."

Richmond Examiner

FORT CASWELL, N. C., Dec. 30th, 1861.

A meeting of Company, Confederates, having been called to take into consideration the death of our devoted friend and fellow soldier, private John S. Fowler, who departed this life in Fort Caswell hospital, at Smithville, on the 29th inst ant. J. I. McCalop was called to the Chair, and S. N. Skurnick requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, L. R. Millard, T. J. Emerson, C. H. Smith, J. D. Oates, and J. M. Chesnutt, were appointed a Committee, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, who doeth all things well, to remove from our midst, our beloved companion in arms, John S. Fowler, whose loss we can but deeply lament. Therefore,

Reso ved, That although it was destined by an Almighty Ruler, to whose decree we reverently bow and humbly submit, yet we can but feel his loss, and offer condolence to his relatives and large circle of friends, feeling by his decease, they have been deprived of a noble and affectionate kinsman—the Southern Confederacy of one of her truest and most patriotic soldiers, who had only to know his duty to execute it.

Resolved, That his life, as a christian, was worthy of imitation—his demeanor as a soldier was meek, yet firm and manly—that those qualities that elevate the christian at home, shone conspicuously upon him in camp, and did not desert him in death.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased; also to the Daily and Weekly Journal, with a request for their publication.

JAMES I. McCALOP, Ch'n.

S. N. SKURNICK, Sec'y.

PRISONERS AT FORT WARREN.—A late Yankee journal has the following:

The whole number of prisoners at Fort Warren, including garrison and prisoners, is now about twelve hundred. The men are fed on alternate days with fresh and salt rations. Once in two days over fourteen hundred and fifty pounds of fresh beef are provided. The regular army rations are furnished to the garrison and prisoners alike. The political prisoners receive their rations with the rest, but can purchase other provisions if they desire a change. Most of them are content with what they get, and save their funds, if they have any, for future contingencies. Their cooking is done by a person selected from among the prisoners of war. A few of this class of prisoners have purchased furniture for their rooms. The officers of the prisoners of war are well spoken of by the officers of the garrison. They are allowed more privileges than the political prisoners, and by giving their parole, can go anywhere on the island, inside the lines of the sentinels. Two hours each day they are allowed to visit the private soldiers from Hatteras, and they seem to take much interest in their welfare.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE SLAVES.—The Yankees are still at a loss what to do with the slaves they have. They are like the men with the elephant A Washington correspondent says:

The slavery question is still in the way; the Cabinet are as much bothered about it as the fellow was about the elephant Every member has his peculiar views which, I suppose, are in regular turn echoed upon; hence the vacillation and indecision—the "now you see it, and now you don't" policy causing such needless difficulty. A little good, old fashioned, practical sense would have settled this long ago. It is idle to attempt to compromise, or to dodge and put aside what cannot be evaded. My own experience teaches me that all grave questions should be met plumply, face to face, with fearless promptitude. And so our rulers will find this must be.

In mingling with senators and representatives, I find very great dissatisfaction expressed at the way things are allowed to drift along; as for management, there is none, or anything approximating a well defined system.

THE LEADER OF THE HOSTILE CREEKS.—The Fort Smith Evening News gives a short sketch of the leader of the Creek forces hostile to the Confederate cause of the dissentions existing in that nation, which latter, it seems, had their origin many years ago: Opothleyholo is stated to be an old man, about 80 years of age, and has long been a leader among what are now termed "Upper Creeks." His first appearance in a public capacity was about 1824 or 1825, soon after the murder by the Creeks, of Gen. McIntosh, who was killed for making a treaty with the United States. Opothleyholo's name made its appearance about that time as a leader of the party opposed to the treaty. He is an eloquent speaker, and wields a mighty influence over the Upper Creeks by his tongue. The McIntosh party compose the Lower Creeks, and there exists still, between the two parties, the remains of the old national feud, and this may be the cause of the present attitude of Opothleyholo and his followers. Indians never forget injuries, and when life is taken, the relatives of the killed seldom forget it. It is said that Opothleyholo and his Creek followers are very hostile to the Creek regiment under Col. McIntosh, who is a descendant of Gen. McIntosh, who was slain by the Creeks years ago in Alabama.

THE N. O. TIGERS.—This company bids fair to become quite as famous for lawlessness as the New York Zouaves. Some ten days ago two of them were executed for a very high offence, and we find the following "sequel" in the Centreville correspondence of the Louisville *Courier*:

As a sequel to the execution of the two "Tigers" by order of court-martial, I have to record that, yesterday morning, the bodies of two officers of the Seventh Louisiana Regiment were found with their throats cut.—They were the officers of the day and officers of the guard at the time of the commission of the outrage by the "Tigers," and were instrumental in bringing them to punishment. It would be well could the whole company be effaced for this new and most horrible villainy.

BLOCKADE PRICES.—The following articles, being a portion of a cargo recently arrived from Havana, were sold at auction in Savannah, on the 31st ult:

1,038 sacks coffee, of various brands, brought from 60 to 66½c. per pound; 20 pieces of navy and army cloth brought $10 a 12½ per yard; 20 carboys carbonic acid brought $1 per pound; 100 hhds. clarified and brown sugars brought 8 a 11 cents per pound; 80 reams letter papper brought $9 a $10½ per ream

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 3d, 1862.

By a flag of truce from Fortress Monroe, the Norfolk Day Book has received Northern papers to 1st inst.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune of January 1st, under date of Dec. 31st, says that he has reason to believe that Mason and Slidell will sail on the 1st January.

Seward has surrendered these gentlemen, but that surrender does not come up to the demands of the ultimatum. A part of the Yankee's bargain is that Wilkes is not to be censured, no way. This part of the bargain, however, does not suit the British demand, and consequently the matter is not entirely satisfactory The mere giving up of Mason and Slidell does not settle the matter, though it appears they have been sent off

The Burnside Expedition, which appears to have been intended for operations on either Pamlico Sound, the Rappahannock or York Rivers, has come to a halt from some cause, supposed to be a demoralization of some of the parties engaged in it, or the sickness of McClellan, so that it has not yet sailed

Our friends at the North are in ecstacies at the promising condition of affairs for our cause, whilst the Northerners are very much down at the mouth.

The London Post (Palmerston organ,) says the harbor of Charleston belongs to the world, and cannot be given up a sacrifice to an inefficient blockade. England will therefore have a reckoning in this matter of the Stone Fleet.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

The Tribune of the 1st of January says:—We have reason to believe that Mason and Slidell will leave this country for England to-morrow. Although it is not expected that Great Britain will directly, or by the implication of silence assent to all the positions of Secretary Seward in his dispatches to Earl Russell, there is little doubt that its conclusion will be accepted as satisfactory.

MASON AND SLIDELL TO BE SENT TO ENGLAND IN THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMER NIAGARA.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—By instructions from Lord Lyons, the British mail steamer Niagara will leave here direct for Liverpool to-morrow, taking out the Rebels Mason and Slidell. The steamer Persia, now in the St. Lawrence, will take the place of the Niagara, which was announced to sail hence on the 8th of January.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ILLNESS.

Gen. McClellan is worse to-day, quite worse. The danger of a typhoid fever is now unconcealed. This case excites a very general interest—exaggerated, perhaps, from its importance and untimeliness, but so thorough as to provide speculatively even for his successor.

Gen. McClellan was better this morning, but too much attention to business caused a slight change for the worse toward evening. It is hoped, however, that notwithstanding the efforts of the brass band, which had the folly to give him to-night the only serenade he has had since he fell ill, he will soon be out. Gen. Marcy's health has greatly improved.

The steamships Adriatic and Persia have arrived at Halifax with troops. Passengers by the Asia report a rumor, that the blocking up of Charleston harbor with stone is likely to lead to a difficulty with European Powers.

It is further rumored that England's warlike preparations will continue, in view thereof, and that the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell are not the whole of England's demands.

The Steamship which Lord Lyons selected, was the English Ocean Steamer Niagara.

The Burnside expedition has not yet sailed. A large number of frigates, transports and schooners are congregating in Hampton Roads.

THE LATEST NORTHERN NEWS VIA NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 3d, 1862.

The Day Book has received the following later intelligence via Fortress Monroe:

The London Observer, (Ministerial organ,) says that England desires peace, but that she will gain by war, as then she can rectify her American frontiers, open the ports of the South, and give a lesson to the United States.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times asserts that Gen. Scott had no mission from any one.

The Persia sailed on the 15th ult. with twelve hundred troops and three hundred and eighty tons of munitions of war.

The Grenadiers and Scotch Fusileer Guards were to embark on the 19th in two steamers for Halifax. Other troops were preparing to embark.

There was great excitement at Malta on the 10th December, caused by a telegram to dispatch immediately all the disposable troops, which were shipped to Gibraltar to be ready for service in America.

Admiral Dacres goes out as second in command under Admiral Milne in the American waters.

Ten Armstrong one hundred pound guns will be immediately shipped for the defense of Halifax. A large number of similar guns will be immediately shipped to the British possessions on the Pacific.

Ten millions of small cartridges and one hundred thousand charges for Armstrong guns for sea service, are rapidly preparing.

Additional shipwrights have been taken on at the dock yards.

The British authorities at Nassau forbid vessels having coal for United States ships to unload there or to discharge into United States ships within three leagues of shore.—They allow the Sumter and other Confederate war ships to take in coal, under the pretence that they are merchant ships.

The London Times ridicules Seward's dispatches.

The New York Herald, of January 1st says that England will probably provoke a war, even after the surrender of Mason and Slidell.

The London Times strongly denounces the various measures of the United States.

COL. McINTOSH DEFEATS OPOTHEYOHOLO AND HIS COMMAND.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 3d, 1862.

A dispatch has been received at Little Rock, Ark., containing the following official intelligence from the Northwest:

Col. McIntosh's command of four regiments, had a fight with Opotheyoholo, the Indian chief, seventy-five miles Northwest of Fort Gibson, on the 26th December, which lasted four hours, and resulted in the total rout of the enemy, who lost two hundred in killed, wounded and missing, and one hundred taken prisoners. The Confederate loss was twelve killed and twenty wounded.

Col. McIntosh was still pursuing Opotheyoholo, and the latter was fleeing to Kansas.

The Confederates captured a large number of wagons and one hundred horses.

FROM KENTUCKY.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 2d, 1862.

Gen. Johnston has called on the Provisional Governor of Kentucky for thirty thousand men, to serve for one or three years.

It is understood that when two or more brigades are mustered into service, they will be under the command of Wm. Preston, late Minister to Spain, who it to receive the appointment of Major General.

No Federals, with the exception of a few scouts, are on this side of Green river, yet the military authorities expect an attack.

Late accounts from beyond Green river represent the Federals as still receiving large reinforcements.

The reported resignation of Gen. Pillow is confirmed.

HANDSBORO', MISS., Jan. 3d, 1862.

Twelve Federal vessels were near Ship Island on yesterday, where there has been considerable drumming and stirring around within the last ten days.

ARKANSAS ITEMS.—The following extracts are from a private letter from Fort Gibson, and from a very reliable gentleman who is sojourning at that place for a time:

* * * The Cherokee regiment under Col. Drew will be reorganized. John Ross, the principal chief, made a speech here to-day. He spoke under the Confederate flag, took hold of the staff, and declared that if every Cherokee deserted it, he would die defending it. He, Col. Cooper, Col. Drew, Col. W. P. Ross, and others had a conference to-day. There is no question that matters will be adjusted, and that Col. Drew, with a more numerous command, will take part in the fight to come off not many days hence. Better men than those that stood by Col. Drew, in the trial of last week, cannot be mustered. Pickens, Benge, Hilderbrand, Judge Fields, Chas. Hicks—captains all—stood by him to the end. There was some lieutenants, (if I knew their names I would give them) and two sons and a grandson of the chief, that remained with their colonel also.

Col. Cooper, like Gen Price, is one of the commanders that does not sit perpendicularly up after a fight, but goes out hunting for new ones. And such officers the Colonel needs. If Providence governs, there never will be a fight.

Col. Sims's regiment of Texans is encamped here—all daring and decent men. The whole regiment is an honor to its State. Measles and pneumonia have been severe among the men. Two hundred, or thereabouts, are on the sick report.

RE-ARREST OF PARSON BROWNLOW.—The KNOXVILLE *Register*, of the 27th ult., says:

Brownlow was arrested and remanded to prison by Col. Monsarrat, Commandant of this post, immediately on his discharge by the civil authorities.

FROM OCCOQUAN.—We hear that a Texas Regiment crossed Occoquan Monday and stampeded the Yankees, who ran in great force, dropping weapons, &c. The Texans collected sixty rifles and returned.

Fredericksburg News, 1st inst.

From the Charleston Courier.

News from the Coast.

The conflicting rumors throughout the city Wednesday and Thursday, of fighting at Port Royal, caused much excitement. It was stated early on Wednesday morning that dispatches had been received saying that the enemy had landed at a point near Port Royal Ferry, that they had been met by our forces and driven back to their gunboats. This was partially confirmed by a dispatch received in official quarters, stating that the enemy had landed near the ferry and driven in our pickets, but that Generals Pemberton and Donelson had taken a position to meet them, should they attempt to advance beyond the range of their boats.

Passengers by the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road, Thursday afternoon, state that the fighting of Wednesday was renewed Thursday and very heavy firing heard in the direction of Coosawhatchie and Pocataligo. The accounts given of the first fight state that our troops, consisting of Col. Jones' Regiment and three Companies of Col. Dunovant's Regiment, met the enemy on landing at Chisolm's place, and making a brilliant charge repelled and drove them back to their gunboats. Our men secured a number of small arms which the retreating forces threw away in their flight, and also took one prisoner. In the pursuit, a portion of Col. Jones' men rather impetuously advanced within range of the gunboats, when a shell from a howitzer fell and exploded among them, killing six and wounded twelve. The wounded men were brought up to the Hospital, under the care and treatment of Surgeon Hough, of Colonel Jones' Regiment.

The enemy's force was said to be about three thousand five hundred, and our own but very little over a thousand. The loss of the enemy in the engagement was not ascertained. It was also reported that our battery at Page's Point had been attacked by three gunboats, and the battery abandoned, after removing all the guns but one.

A dispatch from Gen. Pemberton states that the fight was renewed Thursday morning. Col. Orr's regiment is under marching orders, ready to leave at any moment.

A correspondent writing from Camp Gaillard, Wadmalaw Island, under date of the 2d inst., says, "About 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, Captain Twiggs and his men of the Edgefield Mounted Company, acting as scouts, came hurriedly from near Rockville to our Camp, and reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Gaillard that one of their men who had been on the lookout reported the landing of a small body of the enemy, numbering about sixty or eighty, at Rockville. Watching his opportunity he had suddenly faced the enemy, fired and killed his man. Turning his horse somewhat suddenly in order to elude his pursuers, he was thrown when his horse ran in the direction of Rockville. On recovering he found that his shoulder was dislocated, but managed to secrete himself in a thick wood and has thus been enabled to communicate with his Captain. He also reported the enemy advancing.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Gaillard immediately gave the order for three Companies, the Sumter Guards, Irish Volunteers and Charleston Riflemen, to march against the enemy, and shortly afterwards the whole of the 17th Regiment were pushed forward on their way to Rockville. When about eight miles from camp, about half way, the Charleston and Sidet Riflemen were thrown out to the right and left as an advance guard. Appearances now indicated the long wished for fight. Colonel Branch hearing of the march and the prospect of an engagement came up and assumed command by right of seniority, and was determined on an attack if the enemy made his appearance.

"Our advanced guard, however, who had been to Rockville, returned with the intelligence that the bird had flown and no enemy was to be seen. Our men felt somewhat sore at this disappointment after a long march and an order was given to return to camp.

"It was no doubt a small foraging party who returned to their gunboats at night fall. We all expected the first fight on Wadmalaw Island, but will have to await another opportunity."

Our correspondent, also, says, that very heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon, in the direction of Savannah, and there was much anxiety in camp to hear from that quarter.

Brigadier-General Maxey Gregg arrived in this city Wednesday from Columbia, and has taken his departure for headquarters at Pocotaligo

Gen. Lee, we understand, now commands in person in that vicinity.

Important Arrival.

The steam ship Ella Warley, Captain Swasey, from Nassau, (N. P.,) with a valuable assorted cargo, has reached a Confederate port. She was seen at early dawn by the blockaders off the place which she entered, when they immediately commenced a rapid discharge of shot and shell at her, but all of them fell short, and the steamer after passing for several miles under their fire passed into a safe harbor. The Ella Warley brought some passengers, whose names will be found under the proper head. The Yankee gun boat Flambeau left Nassau on Saturday last, it is supposed for Key West, she having been unable to coal up at that point. The Lincolnites sent two schooners loaded with coal there, and expected to make it a Yankee rendezvous for their men-of-war, but the authorities notified them that it could not be done, and they had to leave without accomplishing their design—one of the schooners was the E. W. Perry, commanded by Captain Adams, well known here as the former master of the schooner Geo. A. Little. They reported that one of their transports was leaky and hoped by the dodge to get part of her coal placed on board the Flambeau in Nassau, but the trick did not succeed. Several Yankee war vessels have lately been seen near the Bahamas.

By this arrival we have been placed in possession of several New York journals, from which we have made some extracts. The Journal of Commerce says that some of the Connecticut regiments are having coats of mail manufactured to protect them from rebel bullets.

The Australian Colonization Society are holding out inducements